"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Cloudy, and possibly showers; southerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.61½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Gladstone's body is still uncoffined. To-day it will be viewed by the parishioners at Hawarden, and to-morrow it will be carried to London. Zola's second trial was begun at Versailles. M. Lebon, the French Minister of the Colonies, has resigned. He failed to be re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday. Sir John T. Gilbert, the Irish historian, is dead in Dublin.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Robert W. Fielding was convicted yesterday of having audited fraudulent bills in connection with the City Works scandal in Brooklyn. Either ex-City Works Commissioner Willis or ex-Police Commissioner Philips is likely to be placed on trial next.

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The body of Mary Rawlins, the eleven-year-old West Hoboken girl who disappeared on Friday after failing to pass her confirmation examination, was found in the Hudson River yesterday.

President McKinley nominated William W. Rockhill Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece. He is now also Consul General. The President nominated the Consuls at Hongkong, Stockholm, and Antwerp to be Consul Generals, and made other nominations.

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GEN. MERRITT TO WED.

His Engagement to Miss Williams, Twenty Years Old, of Chicago, Is Announced.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Gen. Wesley Merritt has had his first engagement of this war. It was fought to-day and he is the victor. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams publicly announced that their daughter Laura would become Mrs. Merritt on the return of the Governor of the Philippines from Manila. Miss Williams is twenty and the gallant soldier is more than three times that age, but this discrepancy does not, it is said, prevent it from being a love match.

When the announcement was made that Gen. Merritt would stop a day or two in Chicago some surprise was expressed, for the reason of the delay was not apparent, but the news that he wished to secure his betrothal explains everything. Norman Williams is one of the best known financiers in Chicago. He is one of the founders of the Chicago Telephone Company, is interested in the Western Electric Company, and was for many years connected with the Western Union Company. In 1882 he was a representative at the Paris Electrical Exposition. Miss Williams is a tall and pretty blonde, very fond of outdoor exercise, and is popular in society. She has received much attention here and abroad, especially in London, where she was the guest of Robert T. Lincoln when he was the representative of this country at the Court of St. James. She was presented at the Queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln.

She is the granddaughter of the late Judge Caton, one of the pioneer jurists of Illinois, and is an heir to a large fortune he left. This afternoon Marshall Field and several other friends of the General met to bid him good-bye at Mr. Williams's house. Then the announcement of the engagement was made public. Gen. Merritt's first wife died in St. Paul in 1893, while he was stationed there. He is very popular here, having commanded the Department of Missouri as successor of Gen. Miles. It was then that he first met Miss Williams, and the common love sprang up.

Gen. Merritt left for the Pacific Coast to-night in a special car, attached to the 6 o'clock Omaha train of the Chicago and Northwestern Road. He refused to be interviewed, and the members of his staff maintained the same reticence.

FIRST PENSION OF THE WAR.

A Wisconsin Widow, Whose Husband Died in Camp, Asks for Pay.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 23.—The first application for a pension on account of the Spanish war emanates from Oshkosh. The applicant is Mrs. William H. Hook, widow of a private who died May 15 of stomach trouble at Camp Harvey.

Mrs. Hook is entitled to a pension of $12 a month under the act of July 14, 1862, which fixes that amount for childless widows whose husbands die in the service of the United States after having been duly enrolled.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure remains high on the New England Coast, but has fallen. A broad belt of low pressure extends from the lake regions to the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau, with the lowest pressure in Colorado. The pressure has risen sharply on the North Pacific Coast.

The Atlantic Coast is skirted with clouds, while the weather is nearly clear in the central valleys and lake regions. There is a partial cloudiness in the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain districts. Showers have fallen in the latter section and the Middle and North Atlantic States and lower lake region.

The temperature has fallen on the Rocky Mountain Plateau and risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Cloudy and unsettled weather will continue Tuesday in New England, probably clearing in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States. Fair weather will prevail throughout the South, in the central valleys, and the upper lake region. There will be an increasing cloudiness and probably showers in the far Northwest. The temperature will be higher in the Middle and North Atlantic States and lower on the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain slopes.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	53	58	58
6 A. M.	52	58	59
9 A. M.	60	58	59
12 M.	60	55	60
3 P. M.	59	55	61
6 P. M.	58	55	62
9 P. M.	56	55	60
12 P. M.	56	55	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59¾
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1897	57
Corresponding date for last 20 years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees, at 9 A. M., the minimum was [illegible] degrees, at 3 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .87, and at 8 P. M., .99.

Where It Is Always Afternoon. The New York Central's Lake Shore Limited leaves New York in the afternoon—reaches Chicago [illegible] afternoon; leaves Chicago in the afternoon—reaches New York next afternoon. Trains lighted by electric and Pintsch light.—Adv.

MAY BE PRIVATEERING

Immediate Adoption of This Course Urged in the Spanish Senate.

UNITED STATES DENOUNCED

Alleged Methods of Warfare Described as "Cowardly and Iniquitous."

Capdepon Says the Government Has Taken "Certain Decisions Which Will Shortly Be Known."

MADRID, May 23.—In the Senate to-day Count Almenas vehemently protested against the alleged action of some American warships in displaying the Spanish flag in order to deceive the garrison of Guantanamo, as announced on Saturday last in a dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco, who added that the American ships were "immediately recognized and repulsed." The Count asked whether the Government had notified the powers of this incident.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, replied that he had notified the powers, and described this reported action as "cowardly and iniquitous."

Count Almenas then said that "in view of America's manner of making war, Spain must immediately decree privateering, in order to utterly destroy American shipping."

To this the Minister of the Interior replied that the Government had deliberated upon the matter, "and had even taken certain decisions which would shortly be known."

Count Guendulain said the "act of piracy committed by the Americans was admitted by certain theorists as international law."

Señor Martinez Pacheco remarked that it was doubtful whether such an act was legal. "But," he added, "in face of the conduct of the Americans in the war with Spain we must not show consideration for them." Continuing, the speaker protested against Spain's adherence to the Geneva Convention, whereupon the Minister of the Interior replied that Spain had not yet entered the convention.

Senator Conde, Professor of International Law at the Madrid University, warmly denounced what he was pleased to term "the base proceedings" of the United States, declaring that if Washington authorized such acts "it did not deserve the name of a civilized Government."

The Professor then proceeded to unfold a lengthy indictment of the war methods of the Americans, insisting that they have shown "no respect for the right of peoples in the capture of merchantmen and bombardments," reiterating that the acts of the United States "are not those of a civilized country."

When the royal decree was gazetted on April 24, in Madrid, announcing the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States and declaring that a state of war existed between the two countries, the rules which Spain proposed to observe during the war were outlined. Clause 3 of the decree read:

"Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the Declaration of Paris, the Government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law."

Then followed the rules in regard to contraband of war, and Spain's definition of a blockade. Clauses 4 and 5 read:

"The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing the vessels of the mercantile marine, which will co-operate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

"In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published."

Clause 6 defined contraband of war fully, and Clause 7 read:

"To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law: Captains, masters, officers, and two-thirds of the crews of vesels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States."

RIGHT TO FLY AN ENEMY'S FLAG

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Late in the day the press dispatches from Madrid, giving the sharp debate in the Cortes over the alleged flying of the Spanish flag by American warships, created much comment in naval circles. Spain's protest to the powers that this use of the flag was "cowardly and iniquitous" was dismissed by naval officers with the statement that international law writers agreed on the right to use an enemy's flag for purposes of deceit, so long as the flag is hauled down before a shot is fired. The United States naval regulations make specific provision on this point. The Navy Department recently issued an edition of "Snow's Naval Precedence," a standard work on naval usage in time of peace and war. In this, the doctrine on the use of an enemy's flag is stated as follows:

"The regulations of the United States Navy state that the use of a foreign flag to deceive an enemy is permissible, but that it must be hauled down before a gun is fired, and under no circumstances is an action to be commenced or an engagement fought without the display of the National ensign."

The foregoing rule, both by regulation and by the text book distributed to the navy, is a guide for all naval officers. Practically the same rule is applied to the use of an enemy's uniform.

The statement made by the Spanish Minister of the Interior that the Government is likely to resort to privateering does not cause any apprehension among officials here. One of the highest authorities of the Navy Department said Spain would adopt privateering if she felt it to be to her interest, without waiting for this country to give any pretext for such action.

It is felt, however, that Great Britain, Germany, and France will have a good deal to say in case Spain resorts to privateering. The commerce of these countries with the United States would suffer very severely by Spanish privateering, and its effect would be far more disastrous to these foreign interests than to the shipping of the United States. It was this influence of Great Britain, Germany, and France that forced Spain reluctantly to forego privateering, and it is not thought probable these countries will now consent to have their commerce destroyed.

SPAIN AND THE RED CROSS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—State Department officers do not believe that the Spanish Minister of the Interior could have been correctly reported in his reply in the Spanish Senate to Señor Pacheco's protest against adherence by Spain to the Geneva Convention. It is the understanding of the Department of State that Spain was the fourth signer of the Geneva Convention, but in the department copy of the additional articles adopted in 1868, Spain does not appear among the signers. The war decrees issued by the Spanish Ministry on April 23, however, are regarded as pledging Spain to both the original and additional articles. The instructions to regulate visitation and search of vessels and treatment of prisoners and prizes are very minute, and include references to both the original and additional articles of the Geneva Convention. The first reference is this:

"The record of the visit, which, as stated in Article VI., can be made at the wish of the Captain of the visited vessel, will become an indispensable formality should the vessel contain wounded or sick soldiers, subjects of the enemy, for in such case all such persons will, by the mere act of visit, be incapacitated from bearing arms again during the war, according to Paragraph 1 of the tenth additional Article of the Genoa Convention, of which I have made notification to the commander of the expeditionary force, who states that he was" (here follow rank and name.)

In another clause of the instructions occurs this passage: "In consequence of the visit the vessels is captured in the following case:

"1. If the nationality of the vessel proves to be that of the enemy, unless covered by the immunities established by the Geneva convention, by which Spain is bound.

Again, during the war, in accordance with the first paragraph of the tenth additional article of the Geneva convention: The visiting officer will therefore, in such a case, make a notification of the same to the chief of the expeditionary force, and will make a note in the books of the visited vessel in the form prescribed in Article VI., with the following additional: This vessel contains (number of sick and wounded) (individuals of the army or navy, or both) sick and wounded, subjects of the enemy, all of whom by the fact of this visit are incapacitated from bearing arms. (The said exceptions are given at the end of these instructions.) At the end of the instructions all, the additional articles of the Geneva convention are enumerated, and the instructions, articles, and all, are signed by "the Minister of Marine, Segismundo Bermejo." If the Minister of Marine yesterday repudiated the Geneva convention, it appears to State Department officers that he must have done so in ignorance of the decree approved by the Queen Regent. There is no doubt about the order.

On April 24 it was issued in this form:

Foreign Office, May 3, 1898.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received through her Majesty's Embassy at Madrid the following translation of the instructions, drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Marine for exercising the right of visit in accordance with Article V. of the royal decree which was issued on the 23d of April, 1898:

ROYAL ORDER.
(Translation.)

Your Excellency: His Majesty the King and, in his name, the Queen Regent have been pleased to approve of the annexed instructions for exercising the right of visit. They have been drawn up by the Minister of Marine in accordance with Article V. of the royal decree issued by the President of the Council of Ministers on yesterday's date.

(Signed) SEGISMUNDO BERMEJO.
Madrid, April 24, 1898.
To the President of the Council of the Fleet.

TAMPA, Fla., May 23.—In speaking of the Red Cross work in Cuba Miss Barton said to-day that she had received assurances from the highest Spanish official sources that the hospital at Serro and her headquarters were being carefully guarded, and that the Red Cross supplies left there were being put to their intended uses.

In the hospital at Serro, where sixty children were being cared for when Miss Barton left the island, there were now a hundred and sixty children receiving medical attention.

"Gen. Blanco himself belongs to the Red Cross Society of Spain," said Miss Barton, "and I am confident that the Red Cross work in Cuba will not be interfered with."

Miss Barton left for Washington to-night.

PUIGCERVER MAY RESIGN.

LONDON, May 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is safe to predict another Cabinet crisis Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, who in the Cortes has absolutely declined to adopt an income tax, being expected to resign soon."

FORTS TO FACE GIBRALTAR.

MADRID, May 23.—It is rumored that the Spanish authorities propose to fortify the "Queen of Spain's Chair," on the summit of a mountain overlooking Gibraltar, and that they also intend to erect fortifications upon Europa Point, at the eastern entrance of Algeciras Bay and facing Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, May 23.—This afternoon the Spanish steamer Rabat of the Compania Trasatlantica Line embarked a battalion of Algeciras on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, and sailed for Ceuta, Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

Ceuta has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar. It is the chief of the Spanish presidios on the African coast, the residence of a Military Governor, is well supplied with water, and, if properly garrisoned, can be made all but impregnable. The Governor's residence and the citadel are strongly fortified. The elevation is so great that the mountain was called by the ancients one of the Pillars of Hercules, the Rock of Gibraltar, on the other side of the strait, being the other.

The report that Great Britain had sent a note to Spain asking an explanation of the concentration of troops in the neighborhool of Gibraltar is officially denied.

ALLEGED ALLY FOR SPAIN.

Spanish Fours Advance in London on Reports of a Hispano-French Combination.

LONDON, May 23.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, in its financial article, said:

"In the foreign market this morning several leading dealers were said to be in possession of advance news of the forthcoming announcement of a Franco-Spanish alliance, hence the rise in Spanish fours.

"In connection with the above, it is currently reported that the recent speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain did not refer to West Africa, but to this impending alliance, against which Mr. Chamberlain's allusion to an Anglo-American alliance was intended as a counter-blast."

The strength of silver is attributed to the prospective Spanish purchases to replace the withdrawals from the Bank of Spain, amounting to 135,000,000 pesetas since April 16.

WARLIKE STEP IN JAMAICA.

LONDON, May 24.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on a dispatch from its correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, who says that England has thrown eighteen months' supplies into Jamaica, where all the officers have had their leave withdrawn, asks if England is going to take a hand in the Hispano-American war.

The Chronicle also couples its correspondent's report with the rumor current in Liverpool yesterday that France is trying to buy the Canaries for £6,000,000, ($30,000,000.)

ITALY HAS NOT PROTESTED.

PARIS, May 23.—According to a dispatch received here to-day from Rome, Italy has protested against the blockade of Cuba, claiming it is ineffective.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The announcement, by way of Paris, that the Italian Government had protested against the continuance of the blockade of the Cuban coast, on the ground that it was ineffective, met a prompt denial at the State Department, and it can be stated definitely that neither in Washington nor in Rome has any representation on this subject been addressed to the United States Government.

Italy probably is the maritime power of all others with which the United States has had absolutely no correspondence connected with the Cuban blockade. As to the allegation that the blockade is ineffective, it is said that, on the contrary, it has been singularly successful, and that, so far as known, not a single neutral ship subject to detention has passed the lines without the express consent of our Government.

Dispatches from Madrid directing attention to the fact that vessels of the United States fled from Santiago on the approach of Admiral Cervera's fleet, refer to that port as one of which the blockade is ineffective. At the Navy Department it is considered desirable that this reference be corrected by directing attention to the message of President McKinley declaring the blockade, but limiting it to the north coast, between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast.

The Montserrat, it is true, did enter Cienfuegos before our blockading ships had had time to get around to the south side of Cuba and establish the blockade, and she did manage to get out at night. But she is a Spanish ship, and Spain has lost the power to enter a protest against a blockade, being a combatant herself. It is only for neutral powers to enter such protests, and none of them has as yet the slightest pretext for such action.

With the beginning of the present week all Spanish vessels in United States ports which sailed after the outbreak of war are subject to seizure, as well as all Spanish merchantmen found on the high seas, save where they left port for the United States before April 21 last. The President's proclamation of war allowed such ships lying in our ports or bound for them, thirty days in which to discharge cargo, and also insured them safe passage home. That period of time expired last Saturday night. This it is expected will tend to free the State Department from complications.

BRITISH SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America to-day began the second week of its deliberations by unanimously adopting the following resolution:

"Whereas, Expressions of sympathy with the United States in the war that now exists between the Kingdom of Spain and these States come from the British Empire; and,

"Whereas, These manifestations of good-will have deeply touched the hearts of the members of this Synod, in common with all the people of this Republic; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Synod heartily rejoices in these expressions of good-will toward the United States in their effort on behalf of humanity and civilization, and prays that the bonds of amity between Great Britain and the United States may be strengthened, and that the two nations, one in language and in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, may ever be at peace, to the glory of God and the elevation of the race."

HOW THE WAR IS VIEWED IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, April 23.—The crisis between the United States and Spain is arousing exceptional interest in the great cities in China, especially in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin, the greatest commercial centres. There is a unanimity of feeling on the part of leading Chinese, British, and American residents. All seem to unite in the belief that it is a holy war—a war of humanity. It is understood, however, that during the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia the Germans have expressed themselves as decidedly sympathetic with Spain.

The attitude of China is voiced by The North China Daily News, which says editorially:

"There is a popular belief, founded on experience, that the hour will discover the man. It is very satisfactory to know that so far President McKinley has admirably undergone the ordeal. He has not been hurried by the jingoes, nor has he allowed himself to be controlled by the peace-at-any-price capitalists afraid of a fall in stocks and a possible suspension of gold shipments. His course throughout the dispute with Spain has been calm, temperate, and dignified. Throughout he has borne himself as the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation should, and he goes into the war with the sympathy of Britishers all over the world, and with the approval of practically the whole people of the United States, North and South."

SPANISH FOURS GAIN A POINT.

LONDON, May 23.—The market for American securities opened firm and higher. Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, ⅝ higher than Saturday's closing price. They closed at 34¼, a net gain of one point.

PARIS, May 23.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm throughout, in response to the tone of the London market. There was a smart rally in Spanish 4s, due to the more favorable rate of exchange and a rumor that the insurrection in Cuba was upon the point of being suppressed. The prices of Brazilian securities advanced on the report that the arrangement for a new funding scheme is about completed.

Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, ⅝ higher than Saturday's final quotation, and closed at 34 9-16, a net gain of 1 3-16.

BARCELONA, May 23.—Spanish 4s are quoted at 59.50.

MADRID, May 23.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 59.80. Gold was quoted at 78.50.

The Vatican's Neutrality.

LONDON, May 24.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says he learns that the Vatican's declaration of neutrality was due to a notification from Washington that no manifestations of sympathy with Spain would be tolerated.

A New Upright Piano for $225, cash, guaranteed. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av. (22d St.)—Adv.

BIG NEWS IN MADRID?

Belief Pervades the City that Important Information Has Come from Cuba.

ITS NATURE NOT DISCLOSED

May Be a Story of an Encounter Between Our Ships and Spain's.

Navy Department at Washington Has Had No Report of a Battle, but Is Hourly Expecting to Hear from Sampson.

MADRID, May 23—Midnight.—The belief is prevalent in all circles and in all sections of the press that the Government is in possession of important news from Cuba.

Its character has not been made public.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—News from Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley is looked for at the Navy Department every hour, but no one at the Navy Department appears to be able or willing to say just where the news is to come from. All that can be positively ascertained there is that the United States fleets are somewhere out of Key West looking for Admiral Cervera and hoping to come up with and fight him. Whether it will be at Santiago, at Cienfuegos, or somewhere between those points or at San Juan de Puerto Rico not the most speculative expert will venture to say.

Meantime there is some discussion among naval officers about the actions of the fleet of Admiral Sampson that suggests a spirit of criticism. Naval officers who have the highest respect for the men who are supposed to have designed the plan of campaign for the United States fleet are openly expressing wonder that Admiral Sampson was permitted to travel all the way from San Juan to Key West to consume a great deal of coal, and then to coal again merely to sail back over the course he had just traversed. His personal inclination, it is believed, would have led him to remain in the Windward Passage, holding a position of great strategic advantage until his scouts brought him news of the presence of the enemy, and many officers believed him to be there after he had returned to Key West.

What Could Have Been Done.

To the suggestion made to these officers that the Washington authorities did not know the Spanish fleet was at Martinique until Sampson was fairly on his return trip, the unofficial strategist answers that the Navy Department knew a week ago that Cervera was at Curacao; that it had at its command two or three swift vessels that could have stopped Sampson before he had come half way on his return, and that colliers could have been provided to take coal to him, and that he might thus have been able to intercept the Spanish fleet on its way to Santiago harbor. As it was, Admiral Sampson left Key West the day the news was received there, from Washington, that Cervera had arrived. If the news of Sampson's departure worked its way over to Blanco he probably sent it by wire to Santiago the next day, and Admiral Cervera was afforded a chance to move out and renew his explorations of the Caribbean Sea.

But the Navy Department will forget the waste of time by Admiral Sampson if it learns to-morrow or next day that this afternoon he arrived at Santiago and found Admiral Cervera still there. When he started from Key West last Thursday he had to steam a matter of 700 miles to reach Santiago. At a very slow rate of speed he should have reached there to-day. At a ten-knot pace he should have made the distance in three days.

The almost unanimous opinion of naval officers is that, whether Cervera has decided to stand and fight or run and wait a little while before giving battle, he cannot long postpone a meeting with Admiral Sampson, and, perhaps, with Commodore Schley at the same time.

Schley's Squadron Left First.

The policy of silence concerning naval movements has been very strictly observed now for a couple of weeks, but not so strictly that it did not become known here that Commodore Schley got away from Key West a little sooner than Admiral Sampson. Just how much sooner no one has dared to say who could speak with authority. If it was but half a day, he ought to have been able, with his swiftest ships, to reach Santiago de Cuba on Saturday. It is assumed that he did so by those who conclude that the department sent him to look for the Spanish fleet where it was last heard of. It is believed that Schley went to the south of Cuba by the Yucatan Passage.

Naval officers assume that everybody is now familiar with the formation of Santiago Harbor and the disadvantage in which a fleet would be placed that retired into it to await the coming of an opponent. Few of them believe that Cervera has adopted this course. They incline to the opinion that he went toward Martinique, to meet colliers sent over to provide him with the fuel he must now need, and perhaps be joined by some of the vessels often reported to be at Cadiz or some other Spanish port, but which, some conservative naval officers are firmly convinced, have long been on their way across the Atlantic to reinforce him.

This last possibility will not spoil the chance, now seemingly good, of an early fight. Very prominent naval officers who to-day talked with members of the Administration expressed very decidedly the view that Admiral Cervera had neither sufficient skill nor coal to escape the conflict which Sampson and Schley are seeking, and which they cannot permit him to escape without great loss of prestige to themselves and the Atlantic Squadron.

Coaling Problem Confronts Cervera.

It is pointed out that the run of the Spanish warships from Cape Verde used up the greater part if not all of their supply. Since then stops have been made at Martinique, Curacao, and Santiago, but at no one of these places has it been possible to take on more than enough coal for temporary uses.

At Martinique the French decree of neutrality prevented the Spanish ships from getting more than enough coal to carry them to the next port, which would be 300 to 400 tons at most. At Curacao the amount of coal secured did not exceed 700 tons. At Santiago there is no coal unless colliers have brought it there recently, and this they are not believed to have done.

As against these small supplies, the Spanish ships have been consuming much coal on their elusive runs. There are no other coaling depots in the West Indian islands open to the Spanish ships, except for their most temporary needs. The British islands—Jamaica, Barbados, and others—are closed against them by the decree making coal contraband of war. The Dutch islands will give them no further coal relief, as a result of negotiations with the Dutch authorities, following the coaling of the Spanish ships at Curacao.

The Danish Island of St. Thomas is similarly closed against them. Guadaloupe and other French islands have the same restrictions as Martinique. Haitian ports are closed to them by a strict treaty provision between Haiti and the United States, which the Haitian authorities will see is not waived in the present case. San Domingo ports are similarly protected against the chance of a re-coaling by Admiral Cervera's fleet.

In short, it is believed that the Spanish Admiral is now inside the Caribbean Sea with his original stock of coal used up, with scant additions already well exhausted, and with no depots in sight for a complete recoaling. It may be as officers before alluded to opine, that he has been joined by colliers and more warships from Spain. This is his one chance of relief.

THE NAVAL STRATEGY BOARD.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Naval Strategy Board, or War Board, as it is sometimes called, lacked a member to-day. Secretary Long was absent, and it is asserted that it met but for a short time and did nothing. Its members are, besides the Secretary of the Navy, Rear Admiral Sicard, Capt. Mahan, Capt. Bartlett, and Capt. Crowninshield, the latter, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, being essential to the development of such plans as may be matured by the board.

There has been a disposition to smile of late, when the board has been mentioned. Old officers, who doubt the wisdom of undertaking to run a naval campaign according to naval regulations or the theories of men who are thousands of miles away from the scene of operations, insist that the work would have been much better done in Cuban waters if general directions had been given to the commanding officer and he had been afforded every facility for keeping his ships supplied with fuel and provisions, and permitted to do the rest in his own way, subject always to reproof if he should prove to be incompetent to command.

There has been some talk of the Naval Strategy Board being abandoned, but it seems to have been the expression of a hope rather than the statement of a purpose determined upon. A gentleman who is not connected with the navy, but who is very much interested in seeing it do its work well, says that it is a mistake to suppose that the Strategy Board has trammeled Sampson or Schley, or both, with conflicting or embarrassing orders.

"Practically," said this gentleman, "Admiral Sampson has had his own way in all that he has done. If he returned to Key West when Cervera was at Curacao, knowing that he must return to find him, he did so for a reason that seemed imperative to him."

The members of the board are as reticent about what is to become of that body as they are concerning its secret conferences. It cannot be learned from them whether the board is to be abandoned. The board did not have anything to do with the Manila campaign.

REPORTS ABOUT CADIZ FLEET.

MADRID, May 23.—According to current report here, the Spanish reserve fleet will manouevre in Cadiz waters until its destination is decided upon.

LONDON, May 23.—Lloyds' agent at Cadiz announces that the buoys in and about that harbor have been removed; that the lights have been extinguished, and that vessels are not allowed to enter or leave Cadiz at night.

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 23.—The following dispatch has been received here from Port de Paix, dated Saturday last, land telegraphic communication having been interrupted up to to-day:

"A furious cannonading was heard on the 19th, (Thursday last,) in the direction of Cuba. To-day (Saturday) the cannonading continues in a very lively fashion."

Port de Paix is in the northwestern part of Haiti, and the firing referred to may have been from any part of the eastern extremity of Cuba. As the Spanish claim that Guantanamo was recently bombarded by American warships, the sound of firing may have come from that direction, and may have given rise to the report of a battle between the Spanish and American fleets off Mole St. Nicholas.

BRITISH OFFICER'S ADVICE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 23.—An officer from one of the British warships on the west coast of this island arrived here to-night to consult with the Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, as to the contingency of the arrival of the Spanish fleet in these waters to obtain coal.

The officer desires that his name should not be mentioned, but he urges Sir Herbert Murray to advise the American Government to send one of its fastest cruisers to patrol the Grand Banks for a week or more in order that the cruiser, on sighting the Spaniards, might give the earliest possible notice of the movements of the enemy by making immediately for St. John's or Cape Race and telegraphing its information to the United States.

ACTION OFF PUERTO RICO.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 23.—The British steamer Aldborough, Capt. Farrant, which arrived at Puerto Rico on May 6 from Mothil, Scotland, reached this port from San Juan de Puerto Rico yesterday morning. She reports that an American cruiser captured a Spanish bark six miles north of San Juan on Saturday morning last. The capture of the vessel was observed from San Juan. The prize was towed north.

The Spanish cruiser Isabel II., while at San Juan de Puerto Rico, fired on the British steamer Roath, from Barry on April 22, which arrived at Puerto Rico after the bombardment. It is alleged that the Spanish ship fired on the Roath, which was loaded with coal, with the intention of crippling her and thereby preventing her departure. The officers of the Isabel II., however, claim the firing was the result of an accident.

CERVERA'S VISIT TO CURACOA.

THE HAGUE, May 23.—The Governor of Curaçoa, Dutch West Indies, has sent a cable dispatch to the Foreign Office here saying that only two of Admiral Cervera's ships were admitted into the harbor, in spite of the request of the Spanish Admiral.

He adds that they were only allowed to take on board coal enough to take them to the nearest harbor.

R. W. FIELDING CONVICTED

He Is Guilty in Connection with the Brooklyn City Works Scandal.

WILLIS MAY BE TRIED NEXT

Either He or ex-Police Commissioner Philips Likely to be Arraigned Before Oscar Knapp Is Placed on Trial.

The first of the City Works ring in Brooklyn to be convicted learned his fate yesterday from the jury. Ex-Deputy Commissioner Robert W. Fielding was convicted of assisting in the auditing of fraudulent bills after a trial lasting over a week. The next to be placed on trial will probably be either ex-City Works Commissioner Willis, until recently the Platt leader in Brooklyn, or ex-Police Commissioner Philips. A remark dropped yesterday by District Attorney Marean leads to the belief that he has changed his intention of arraigning Oscar Knapp next, and means to try Willis or Philips. Fielding is the second Republican officeholder to suffer at Mr. Marean's hands, the first having been ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs.

The last witness examined was Dr. Henry F. Risch, who was put on the stand at the opening of court yesterday morning. He testified that he attended Fielding during the months of November and December, 1897, the two months in which the crimes charged against him are alleged to have been committed. Fielding, he said, was suffering from grip and nervous prostration, which dulled his mind.

After another motion to dismiss had been made and denied, Charles J. Patterson summed up for the defense. He said that the case was based on the proposition that the Neptune Avenue bill was false and that Fielding knew it and approved it corruptly and with criminal intent. "Unless both propositions," he said, "are found in favor of the prosecution the verdict must be that of not guilty. Newspaper clamor or private opinion is to be disregarded, and nothing can be considered but the evidence given by witnesses on the stand."

The Neptune Avenue Job.

The engineer who testified for the prosecution had based his calculation as to the amount of filling on Neptune Avenue on the theory that the bottom of the ditch was level, but he didn't know how near his calculation was to reality. "Guessing this man away!" exclaimed Mr. Patterson, dramatically pointing first to Fielding and then to his wife, daughter, and sister. "Guessing her away, and her, and her! And that is the only evidence here to show that the amount of earth charged for was not filled in. The presumption is that the bill was honest. Mr. Marean said in his opening that he would prove by Finkle that the full amount of dirt was not placed there, yet the prosecution did not call Finkle. Why not? Evidently Finkle would lie, if called, and further, we might assume the lie was not satisfactory to the District Attorney."

Mr. Patterson insinuated that District Attorney Marean had not tried the case fairly and was influenced by partisan considerations.

The contract with Finkle, Mr. Pattrson said, was a routine transaction and made no impression on Fielding's mind, and when the bills came in, approved by Knapp, he signed them. He knew he had signed other bills on the same work, but did not know how many. At this point the lawyer aimed a slap at Mayor Schieren's City Works Commissioner, Alfred T. White. "Carelessness isn't a crime," he said. "Fielding had learned that it was the practice of Commissioner White to get work done without contract, and where work was not advertised and ran over $2,000 it was put in amounts below that sum in the bills. We have seen Mr. White held up for ten years or more as a municipal angel with wings. White ought to be here if that practice was fraudulent."

Higher Men Careless, He Says.

Mr. Patterson reminded the jury that Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and Auditor Sutton passed the bills, and declared them to have been as careless as Fielding. The remedy for this carelessness was for the city to sue them civilly. "The Controller and Auditor are under bonds," he said, "the Mayor is a rich man, and the city can recover. How can my client be held for the practice and these men be exonerated? Should he have sent for Knapp? Somebody has to be trusted by an official. Knapp had already given his approval."

As to Fielding's removal from an unpretentious dwelling on Prospect Avenue to a handsome house on Eighth Avenue, that house had been obtained partly with his wife's money and partly with borrowed money. If Fielding could get $12,000 from Doody, would he not have got money from others? He would not have confined his corruption to $12,000. The fact that he had a ten-thousand-dollar mortgage on his house was proof that Doody lied.

"Whom did they have to corroborate Doody? Why, his son! Doody and his son are a pair of swindlers. They are sharks. Doody is a thief, and would fasten a crime on the Angel Gabriel to escape himself."

Mr. Marean's Address.

District Attorney Marean then summed up for the prosecution. "A case," he said, "has been presented to you of official dishonesty, and it has been proved with as near absolute certainty as such crimes can be proved. If this case of official dishonesty is followed by a verdict of guiltless, then this is a notice to all public officials that there is no contingency in which they can be held criminally liable for the violation of their duties.

"The material facts are not in dispute. Fielding must have known approximately how many cubic yards were necessary for the work on Neptune Avenue, because of his general acquaintance with the subject, and because only a year before he, Fielding, had the water main covered from end to end by Daniel Doody, through his son, Daniel F. Doody. The contract had been awarded by Mr. Fielding himself.

"That was in 1896, and in 1897 Fielding received a communication from Knapp saying that 'the twelve-inch water main' (mark the size of the main) should be covered to protect it from the passing trucks, frost, &c. Did Mr. Fielding, in reading this communication, gain no idea in his mind of the size of the covering bank to be required? The work to be done was simply to protect a little water main.

"Mr. Fielding had intended on this trial to show the bad character of Mr. Doody. But as he went further on in his case he saw he could not do that without hitting himself, for he had held intimate business relations with him for at least a year and a half.

"The names of Doody's dummies came from the office of the City Works Commissioner, and, as Mr. Willis says he knew nothing about them, it must have been Fielding. Do you doubt from his own testimony that he sent those names to Knapp? What did he answer when I asked the question? He said, 'I don't think I did.' It is impossible that he should not know whether he did it or not. He could not forget it. No honest man ever ordered proposals to be received from dummies of an insolvent contractor.

"If this was honest emergency work, why did Fielding not ask the Mayor's consent to do it without advertisement? Because he dared not submit to the Mayor such an amount of work. He knew the Mayor was an honest man, and to have made him aware of the contracts would have been to convict himself. He had no contracts drawn, for he knew that they would have come under the eye of Secretary Whiting, whom he believed to be an honest man."

Replying to the attacks on Doody, Mr. Marean said that Doody was the key which unlocked these frauds. He had no respect for Doody. He was a traitor, but he had become one because he knew he was not guilty. Doody was not his man; he was Fielding's man.

The Justice's Charge.

Justice Hirschberg's charge was colorless and impartial. If anything, it leaned to the defendant's side. The jury were told that even if they felt morally convinced of Fielding's guilt they could not convict unless the legal evidence satisfied them.

The jury retired at 4 P. M. and returned shortly afterward to look at some maps introduced in evidence by the prosecution. They were not heard from again until 9:15 o'clock, when they re-entered the courtroom and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. Asked what the verdict was, Foreman Thomas J. Arms replied: "Guilty."

There was no recommendation or qualification. Fielding's face underwent no change and his wife's countenance was expressionless. Some one came up and shook hands with him after it was all over, but his expression did not alter. His daughter placed her arm around his neck and looked at him sorrowfully.

Fielding was taken to Raymond Street Jail. He will be arraigned for sentence on Thursday. The maximum penalty is five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

RIGHT TO CUT CABLES IN WAR.

Admiral Dewey Created a New Precedent Under the Law of Nations in Manila Bay.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Investigation of the question of the right of a belligerent to cut the cables connecting his enemies' territory with other countries develops the fact that, in addition to the other notable feats he accomplished in the battle of Manila, Admiral Dewey established an entirely new precedent by his action in cutting the submarine telegraph line from that point.

The question of cable cutting as a means of offensive warfare never came up in any previous war. At the time of the civil war in this country there was but one cable of any importance—that across the Atlantic—and it was not in working order. The matter of cable communication was not involved in the Russo-Turkish, the Franco-Prussian, the Chinese-Japanese, or the Graeco-Turkish wars, so that no precedents were established on the subject as a result of any of these international complications. The authorities on international law are silent in reference to it. It was left to Dewey, when he entered the Bay of Manila, to take the matter in his own hands, and, by cutting the cable to Hongkong, in order to isolate the Spaniards, to establish a precedent which may become a part of the law of nations.

Dewey's precedent was followed by the blockading ships of Cienfuegos when they undertook to cut the Spanish cable communications at that point, and Sampson made an effort to follow it when he sent two of his ships to cut the cable at Santiago about the time the Spanish flying squadron appeared there.

These efforts, successful and unsuccessful, on the part of American naval commanders to sever the telegraphic communications of the enemy under sea sufficiently establish the position of this Government that the right to cut cables is one of the rights which come to a belligerent as the result of military exigency.

That this is the stand taken also by the British Government is shown by the answer given by Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, in Parliament a few days ago to a query as to whether the Government recognized the right of belligerents to cut international cables.

"A convention to which Great Britain, Spain, and the United States were signatory was concluded at Paris March 14, 1884, providing for the protection of submarine cables," said Mr. Balfour. "But by Article XV. thereof in time of war a belligerent signatory to the convention is free to act with respect to submarine cables as if the convention did not exist. I am not prepared, therefore, to say that a belligerent, on the ground of military exigency, would under no circumstances be justified in interfering with cables between the territory of the opposing power and any other part of the world."

This is construed by State Department officials as committing Great Britain to the policy regarding cables which this country has so recently put into practice.

Great Britain, it is pointed out, is probably more interested in cables, commercially and strategically, than any other country in the world, and her approval of the American contention is accepted here as fixing the right to cut cables in time of war as a principle of international law.

STEAMER HAVEL SOLD.

Not Acquired by Spain, but by an Italian Company, It Is Said.

BREMEN, May 23.—It is announced here that the North German Lloyd Company has sold the steamer Havel to the firm of Cresta, a Hamburg concern. The purchasers do not appear to be shipowners. The Havel sailed to-day, presumably for the Mediterranean.

Oelrichs & Co., the New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, received a cablegram yesterday from Bremen, announcing that the Havel had been sold to a firm in Hamburg for account of an Italian steamship company, and that the steamer had been delivered to the purchasers at Hamburg.

There was a report last week that the Havel had been sold on account of the Spanish Government. Gustav H. Schwab of Oelrichs & Co. said at the time that he had not been apprised of the sale of the Havel, but that if she had been sold she had not been sold to the Spanish Government.

The Havel is a steel vessel, schooner rigged, with three masts, built at Stettin, Germany, in 1890. Her gross tonnage is 6,875 and net tonnage 3,144. She has thirteen compartments and four decks. Her engines are of 11,000 horse-power and she is driven by a single propeller. She has developed a speed of between 18 and 19 knots in crossing the Atlantic between New York and Southampton.

Picture for the French Embassy.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The French Government has taken the opportunity to pay a compliment to this country by informing the French Embassy that an artist has been instructed to make a copy of the famous picture "The Battle of Yorktown," which is one of the treasures of the French National Gallery at Versailles, to be sent to the embassy at Washington. The picture illustrates the surrender of the British commander Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Washington. It is about 10 feet long and 6 feet high, the figures being life size.

Stars and Stripes at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 23.—In Christ Church Cathedral yesterday, while the annual church service for the members of the Montreal Volunteer Corps, who were present in full uniform to the number of about [illegible], the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were closely intertwined over the chancel. The incident is the general topic of conversation here to-day.

TROOPS OFF FOR MANILA

San Francisco Gives a Great Ovation to the First California Volunteers When They Ship.

OREGON MEN EMBARK TO-DAY

United States Troops Go Along—The Whole to Constitute a Brigade of the Expeditionary Forces Under Gen. Anderson.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—California said good-bye to her first regiment of volunteers to-day as they marched gayly forth from the Presidio to start on their long journey to Manila. The men left camp at 8 A. M. and marched to the Pacific Mail dock, where the big steamer City of Peking lay ready for them. By noon the soldiers were all on board, and before night everything was in readiness for their departure. The farewell demonstration by the people of San Francisco will long be remembered by the soldiers of the First Regiment. Every street leading from the Presidio to the Pacific Mail dock, a distance of about five miles, was lined with people who, after the soldiers passed, followed in their wake and marched with them to the dock. It had been announced that camp would be struck at 8 A. M., and long before that hour there were thousands of citizens at the Presidio to see the sight. Promptly at 7 o'clock the bugle sounded, and all the tents went down together. Then for an hour the soldiers were busily engaged in rolling them up and loading them on trucks. At 8 o'clock the regiment was formed into line, and, headed by its band, marched out through the stone gates of the Presidio, and the journey of conquest had commenced.

At Vanness Avenue the entire police force of San Francisco was in waiting and fell in ahead of the soldiers. The latter were in heavy marching order, carrying blanket rolls and loaded knapsacks on their backs. The men marched along at a swinging gait, and as they turned into the broad thoroughfare of Vanness Avenue they presented a splendid appearance.

A Great Ovation to the Troops.

At Pacific Avenue the Naval Reserve, Signal Corps and National Guard staff officers were in line, and presented arms as the soldiers went by. Then they, too, marched to the dock. As the regiment proceeded through the residence district on its way down town the crowd grew thicker and thicker. There was one continuous roar of cheers, flags were waved frantically, and people along the line, as they recognized some friend among the soldiers, rushed out and grabbed him by the hand to say good-bye. When Market Street, the main business thoroughfare, was reached the crowd was enormous. People on their way to work lingered to see the soldiers pass. The cheering of the crowd grew in volume, and nothing like the sight on Market Street was ever seen here before. Many weeping women followed along after the soldiers, as though loath to let them out of their sight, and even men were not ashamed to show their emotion.

As the marching men neared the water front bombs were fired, steam whistles blown, and every device imaginable for making a noise was put into full operation. The jam at the dock was something terrific. In vain the police and the mounted signal corps attempted to keep the crowd back. The people rushed on the dock in the wake of the soldiers. Arrived at the dock, the volunteers were marched on board the transport without delay. It took considerable time for each man to be assigned to his quarters, but this task was accomplished with but very little confusion. After the soldiers were once on board the ship, the police with difficulty cleared the dock and the gates were shut. All day, however, a big crowd hung about the dock in the hope of getting one more glimpse of the men who are going to sail 6,000 miles to fight for their country.

The First Regiment of California Volunteers is commanded by Col. James F. Smith, and consists of 1,086 officers and men. To-morrow the Second Regiment of Oregon Volunteers, one battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, United States regulars, and a detachment of California heavy artillery will board the steamer City of Sydney. It is probable that the Peking and the Sydney will depart in company when supplies are taken on board.

The Order of Gen. Otis.

Major Gen. Otis issued the following order early to-day:

"The First California and the Second Oregon Volunteers, and one company of the Fourth Battalion of the Fourteenth United States Infantry and a detachment of California heavy artillery, consisting of an officer and fifty men, will constitute a brigade of expeditionary forces about to depart from this port, and it is placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas Anderson, United States Volunteers. The vessels designated to transport this command are the City of Peking, the City of Sydney, and the Australia.

"The First California Regiment will ship on the Peking this morning, the 23d inst., and will report at the Pacific Mail steamers' wharf at 8 A. M. The headquarters and two battalions of the Second Oregon Regiment will ship on the steamer Australia Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., reporting at Pier No. 7, Ocean Steamship Company's dock, at 8 A. M. The headquarters and a battalion of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, a battalion of the Second Oregon Regiment and the detachment of California heavy artillery will report at the Pacific Mail Company's wharf for shipment on the City of Sydney at 8 o'clock on the 24th inst.

"Orders affecting the medical attendance of troops and supply departments or concerning the freighting of vessels have been or will be issued in due season and executed, so that the vessels may depart immediately as soon as troops are placed on board."

Brig. Gen. Anderson arrived from Portland, Ore., and to-day went on board the steamship Australia, which is already loaded with supplies and ready for the reception of troops. He will have charge of the advance brigade of the Manila expedition. He is accompanied by Lieut. Clark of the Fourteenth Infantry, who is his aide de camp.

Major P. R. Jones, who came from Omaha, will be the Quartermaster of the expedition.

Major R. R. Thompson of the Signal Corps, who arrived from Tampa, will be the chief signal officer.

ONLY 3,000 VETERANS TO GO.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—According to the statement of the Adjutant General's office, the veteran regulars to accompany the Philippine expedition will number less than 3,000 trained and seasoned men, instead of 5,000 Gen. Merritt asked for and which it was understood he was to have.

The only regulars ordered to the Philippines up to date are the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments of Infantry, six batteries of the Third Artillery, and eight troops of the Fourth Cavalry. The Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, which have been stationed at New Orleans, have only eight companies of eighty-five men each, and there are only six companies of the same strength available from the Fourteenth. This makes 22 companies of 65 men each, or 1,430 in all, as the total infantry strength of the regular detail. The Fourth Cavalry, on its peace footing, has eight troops of about sixty-five men each, and the six batteries of the Third Artillery which are included in the expedition are of the same strength.

This gives 390 artillerymen and 520 cavalrymen, which, with the 1,430 infantrymen, makes a total of 2,340. So far as can be learned here, this is all the regulars that are to be sent to Manila.

It is true, however, that when these regular troops and batteries are recruited up to the full strength allowed under the act reorganizing the army, the infantry companies will contain 106 men each, instead of 65; the cavalry troops will number 100 each, instead of 65, and the batteries of artillery will each carry 173 men, instead of 65. It is understood that all the command will be recruited to a war footing before their departure for Manila. If that is done the regular force will be as follows: 34 companies of infantry, 3,604 men; 6 batteries of artillery, 1,038 men; 10 troops of cavalry, 1,000 men; total, 5,642. While this would be the nominal regular strength, it is pointed out that less than half of it would be made up of veteran regulars, the others being raw recruits as unused to war as the volunteers.

VOYAGE OF THE MONTEREY.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Naval officials have calculated to their entire satisfaction the possibility of getting the Monterey safely across the Pacific to Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila. The principal difficulty in making such a trip as this is the small coal capacity of vessels of the Monterey type. She carries normally 200 tons of coal in her bunkers, which at her most economical rate of steaming would take her about 300 miles less than the distance from San Francisco to Honolulu. In an emergency, such as now exists, it is possible to store a good deal of coal on the main deck. Being placed in the passageways and open spaces of the superstructure of the vessel the great beam of the Monterey would permit 190 tons of coal to be carried in addition to that in the bunkers without in the least endangering the stability of the ship, or risking the loss of the coal by being washed overboard. At her economical speed of 190 knots per day, this coal would last her seventeen days, and carry her 3,200 knots. Owing to the carefully laid plans of the Navy Department the Monterey nowhere on her long cruise will be obliged to make a run of more than 2,100 knots without an opportunity to coal. The ship will take a southerly course after leaving Honolulu, in company with a collier. The South Seas are full of islands as soon as Hawaii has been left 1,000 miles behind, and in the sheltered harbors of these it would be very easy for the Monterey to lie alongside her collier and coal through her superstructure. It would not be surprising if one of the harbors chosen for such a transfer was in the Caroline Islands, another Spanish possession in the South Seas, for by so doing there could be no possible complaint of a breach of neutrality laws on the part on any neutral nation. From the Carolines to the Philippines the way is easy, and under the programme arranged there is no probability of failure in the attempt to get the Monterey safely across the Pacific. The Monterey will lose several days in coaling en route, but on the other hand she may make up this difference by steaming at greater speed if circumstances favor the easy recoaling of the ship.

The Spanish Squadron at Cadiz, which reports from Spain state are going to the Philippines, is capable of higher speed than the Monterey, and may not have much difficulty in obtaining the necesary coal to make the trip, so that even though the distance be longer on the eastward trip, there are possibilities of a most interesting race by the hostile naval ships.

The naval orders issued this morning announced the assignment to command the Monterey of Commander Eugene H. Leutze, lately in command of the Alert.

The Monterey will be on the dry dock for five days. After the vessel comes from the dry dock, two days will be required for coaling, and two more for loading supplies. She will be ready for sea a week from to-morrow. The vessel that accompanies the Monterey will be loaded with coal and stores for herself and the warship. The voyage of the Monterey is a hazardous one, but this is the most favorable time of the year for such an undertaking.

MORE TRANSPORTS FOR MANILA

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department was to-day engaged in negotiating for several additional transports for the troops that are to be sent to Manila. He expects to conclude these negotiations promptly, and work then will be begun on them, so that they may be put in proper condition for transport purposes.

No sutlers are to be permitted to accompany the army during the war. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn made this announcement to-day after a thorough consultation with the army officials who are acquainted with the operations of the Commissary Department. To make up for any deficiency in supplies which might be missed by debarring the sutlers, the department has decided to enlarge very materially the list of articles which will be kept on hand by the Commissary's Department. All these will be supplied to the officers and soldiers at cost price. Many applications have been received from persons who are anxious to receive appointments entitling them to accompany the army with a sutler's privilege.

ARMY PAYMASTERS FOR MANILA

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Paymaster General Stanton has selected an official corps of Paymasters for duty with the Philippine expedition. Three of these officials will go to Manila. They are well-tried officers, who have been in the service for a long time. Their names are Major Charles McClure, who is to be Chief Paymaster, and Majors Charles H. Whipple of Minnesota, a son of Bishop Whipple, and Charles E. Kilbourne. An adequate amount of cash to pay the soldiers for three months will be taken, to be made up entirely of gold and silver. The Bank of California, situated at San Francisco, has offered to the Government to become its fiscal agent at the City of Manila, but inasmuch as Manila is not yet in our actual possession, nothing has been done in the matter. The designation of some reliable financial concern as the fiscal agent of the United States in the Philippines no doubt will be made, as this is regarded as absolutely essential to avoid the actual transfer of large amounts of cash by the Government.

Somebody has suggested that the Government purchase a large consignment of Mexican silver dollars, two of which can be bought for one United States dollar, and that the troops at Manila be paid in these coins. The Mexican dollar will purchase considerably more in Manila than the American coin of similar denomination, and thus the soldiers, for the time being, would receive a greater apparent amount of compensation than if paid in United States silver. The Government, however, is not disposed to pay the men in depreciated coin, for when the soldiers return, the Mexican dollars which they might have saved would be of less value by half than a similar number of American silver dollars. The proposition was never taken seriously, but is suggested simply to show the varied number of propositions which the officials of the Government are constantly receiving during these times.

REGISTRY FOR A BRITISH SHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Frye of Maine reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce. He said that he regretted exceedingly to admit to American register a foreign-built ship, but in the case in hand it seemed necessary, although it did appear to be a sort of blackmail that the War Department was levying upon Congress in making the request. The bill provided for the admission to American registry of the steamer Zealandia.

Mr. Frye said he had just received a telegram from the War Department urging that the bill be passed, as the ship had been chartered to convey troops to Manila.

Mr. Pettigrew inquired where the ship was built.

Mr. Perkins replied that the steamer belonged to the Oceanic Steamship Company and was under the Hawaiian flag, although she was British built.

Mr. Pettigrew objected to the consideration of the bill. A chorus of protests rose from all parts of the chamber. Mr. Teller went to Mr. Pettigrew and appealed to him personally to withdraw his objection. Mr. Frye expressed the hope that the objection would be withdrawn, as Mr. Pettigrew could have no greater objection to conferring an American register upon a foreign ship than he had, but in this instance it seemed absolutely necessary, as the War Department had completed the charter of the vessel, and its services were seriously needed.

Finally Mr. Pettigrew said that at the earnest solicitation of friends on both sides of the chamber he would withdraw his objection, particularly as the War Department's desire for the vessel was the only manifestation of haste he had noticed since the war began.

The bill was then passed.

PACIFIC COAST EXPOSED.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Pacific coast people living in Washington, some of them being in Congress, have suddenly become alarmed about the report that the monitor Monterey is to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila. They rushed to the Navy Department this morning to protest that it would be unwise to take from the coast the last remaining effective protection, excepting the fortifications, to be used against the ships of the enemy if they should appear.

The alarm excited in the far Western coast is akin to that recently reported from the far East, when the New England people asked the Secretary of the Navy to have that coast patrolled by some of Commodore Schley's vessels. But the Pacific Coast people are apprehensive lest part of the Spanish fleet often reported as having left Cadiz for Cuba or Manila may have started for the Pacific by way of Cape Horn, to appear suddenly on the California coast and commit depredations before any of Admiral Dewey's fleet can be sent over to afford protection. The Navy Department was not much moved by the appeals made to it. The occupancy of the Philippines is taking up so much attention, and is being urged with so much energy, compared with the Cuban campaign, that the objection to the departure of the Monterey does not yet make a deep impression.

As for a Spanish venture by way of Cape Horn, involving frequent stops for coal at inhospitable ports, it is considered to be a danger not to be feared even remotely. It will be some days before the Monterey will be ready to sail, even if the collier can be provided to accompany her, and it is conceived to be possible that definite news about the entire Spanish fleet may be obtained before she departs for Manila.

TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In anticipation of the early occupation of the Philippine Islands by the military and naval forces of the United States, the Treasury Department has already begun the formulation of regulations, and a scheme of customs tariffs which will be collected by the military authorities and turned into the Treasury of the United States as a "military contribution." That the President has authority to collect the Philippine revenues under existing conditions is not a matter of doubt. It was several times done during the last war with Mexico, and the authority of the Government in the premises was sustained by decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The court in a case which grew out of the capture and occupation of San Francisco and all the upper part of the State of California by the United States troops held that the President, under the Constitution, as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, had a right to exercise the belligerent right of a conqueror and to impose duties on imports as military contribution for the support of the army. This was the view held by the court in another case, where it was also decided that the capture of Tampico, Mexico, by the United States forces though sufficient to cause it to be regarded by other nations as part of our territory did not make it in fact a part of the United States under our Constitution and laws. "It remained," said the court, "a foreign possession within the revenue laws of the United States."

The tariff rates now being prepared by the Treasury Department will closely follow the Spanish customs laws in force in the Philippines. Just what revenue they produced is not known, but the assumption is that, inasmuch as the home Government realized from them last year approximately $9,000,000, the actual amount collected was $18,000,000. The Government will assume control of the revenues as soon as the principal seaports are in our possession and will continue to control them at least until Congress takes specific action in the case or until peace has been declared between the two countries.

CAPT. STRONG GOES TO MANILA.

Has Received an Appointment on the Staff of Gen. Merritt.

Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, who was recently appointed an Assistant Adjutant General in the volunteer army, has received an appointment to the staff of Gen. Merritt, and will accompany the expedition to the Philippine Islands. Capt. Strong leaves for San Francisco this morning at 10 o'clock.

He was formerly a Captain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and recently a member of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith's staff.

Blockades to be Extended.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary Gage to-day issued an order to customs officers notifying them that the port of Manila, Philippine Islands, is blockaded by the United States fleet, under Admiral Dewey, and therefore clearances will not be granted to merchant vessels for that port. The instructions also warn owners and masters of vessels that in undertaking voyages to Spanish ports not now blockaded they run the risk of interruption by future blockades and military operations.

An Engineer Company's Departure.

Company A, Corps of Engineers, under Capt. W. C. Wise, will leave Willets Point this afternoon, bound for the Philippines. The company will be transferred to Jersey City on the Government steamer General Meigs and will depart thence for San Francisco at 6 P. M.

NO SPANISH PACIFICATION.

Regarding the cabled reports that the Spanish Minister to France was carrying on negotiations with the Cuban representative in Paris, looking to the submission of the insurgents, Horatio S. Rubens of the Junta in New York said yesterday:

"There is absolutely no truth in these reports. Experience during the past three and a half years of the revolution has shown us that every time Spain is about to negotiate a loan she announces either pacification, a great victory, or arrangements pending for the surrender of the insurgents. Almost simultaneously with the present announcement of negotiations with the Cubans to become allies of Spain against the United States, we have the information that Spain is in the financial market striving to get a loan of sixty millions.

"We are in receipt of a letter from the Cuban Government and also one from Gen. Gomez, dated May 12, announcing the withdrawal of the Spanish troops to the coast towns, and stating that the Cuban forces are anxiously awaiting munitions and provisions, so as to be in a position to effectively co-operate with the American Army in any plan which the United States Government may prescribe."

JEWISH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Twenty-seven delegates from as many Jewish associations met yesterday afternoon in the parlor of Temple Emanu-El as the Jewish Women's Council, Red Cross Auxiliary. Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger was in the chair.

It was said that several members objected to affiliation with the Red Cross Society on the ground that the cross was obnoxious to the Jewish religion. The meeting went into executive session, and then it was said that the opposing members were satisfied, as the red cross had no religious significance, and was simply the Geneva cross reversed.

The auxiliary decided to furnish rubber sheets, pillow covers, and blankets to the Red Cross. Mrs. Nathan Straus donated $200, 250 cotton sheets, 218 rubber sheets, 271 pillow cases, and 62 blankets. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, the Treasurer, reported that $1,750 was on hand. An appeal was sent to Jewish societies all over the country for cooperation.

MYSTERIOUS LETTER FOUND.

Policeman Farrell of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night picked up the following letter in Pleasant Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets. It was in an envelope, and this in a hat, and placed on the sidewalk, with evident care, for the police to find it. It was addressed "To the Police," and reads as follows:

> My last hope is gone. Every avenue of escape is closed. I have been hounded from place to place, and am afraid to trust anyone. Rather than have you catch me and hang me I have done this deed. God bless my wife and children. I am sorry that I ever done anything to her. I write this because I don't want anyone to suffer for what I done.
>
> HENRY SPANGLER.

Henry Spangler is the name of a fugitive from justice, who is accused of the murder of Elmer Renner at Verona Lake, N. J., two weeks ago. A letter similar to the above and purporting to be from the same person is reported to have been received yesterday by the Chief of Police of Newark, N. J. The police here are of the opinion that the writer wants to give the impression that he has taken his life by jumping into the East River. It was near the river that the note was found.

When Sergt. Delaney received the letter he at once telephoned to the Newark Chief of Police and told him of it. After a consultation over the wire, it was decided that the river should be dragged in the vicinity of East One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets for the body, in case the man has actually taken his life. Several Newark detectives, who have been in the city on the case for days past, and three men from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station at once procured boats and began the work of dragging. At an early hour this morning they had not found the object of their quest.

STATUS OF THE RED CROSS

How the Provisions of the Geneva International Convention Treaty Affect It.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION

Stephen E. Barton Explains the Society's Position—Clara Barton to Hold a Conference with Department Officials at Washington.

The publication of the War and Navy Department orders defining the provisions of the Geneva International Convention treaty, and prescribing the conditions under which neutrals will be appointed and recognized, has created considerable discussion in army and navy circles and among the various hospital and relief associations. The department orders which prohibit any person whatever wearing the Red Cross brassart without express permission of the Government was construed by many to mean that the National Red Cross Society is not recognized officially by the Government.

Stephen E. Barton, Vice President of the society, in defining the position of the society, said yesterday: "It is a fact that by the stipulations of the Geneva treaty the Red Cross brassart was adopted simply as a badge of neutrality, which becomes such only when it is properly viséd by the Division Commanders of the armies in which it is used. Such badges are viséd for a limited length of time.

"But the Geneva convention further stipulates that there shall be formed in each country participating in the treaty a committee whose duty it shall be, in time of war, to co-operate in every way possible with the Sanitary Service of the army. The committee, consisting of thirty-five members, was formed as soon as this Government signed the treaty, and constitutes the National Red Cross Society. This committee has been recognized by the Government to the extent of being delegated to represent the United States at each of the quadrennial International Red Cross Conventions held in Geneva.

"In case of work in the field, however, the Red Cross corps would have to be provided with the Red Cross insignia under precisely the same conditions as any other neutral, civil or military. What is known as the National Red Cross Society is, strictly speaking, an independent organization, and cannot be considered at all times as being actually in the service of the Government. It simply places itself at the service of the army or navy for co-operation.

"At the outbreak of the present war it announced formally to the President that it held itself in readiness to lend assistance to the Medical Corps in the field. Its chiefs will keep as near as possible to the scenes of prospective hostilities, and in case the Medical Corps of the army should need assistance it is presumed that the National Red Cross Society will be called upon first. afterward, any humanitarian organization or individual might be called upon to assist in the work, and would then be furnished with the Red Cross brassart properly viséd. The organization of the supplementary hospital and ambulance work in other countries, however, is left entirely in the hands of the National Red Cross Societies, and it is believed that such will be the course pursued by the United States in this war."

A telegram was received by the Cuban Central Relief Committee yesterday from Miss Clara Barton announcing that the relief ship State of Texas had arrived at Tampa at noon yesterday, from Key West, and that Miss Barton had been summoned to Washington. She will be met there probably to-morrow by Chairman Barton and Dr. A. M. Lesser of the Red Cross Society, when a conference will be held with the department officials. It is believed that the conference relates to the early departure of the army of invasion, which will be accompanied to Cuba by the relief ship.

A letter from Miss Barton to the Chinese Minister to the United States was yesterday made public by the Red Cross organization in this city. The letter is written in answer to a request that the suffering Chinese in Cuba be looked after when the relief ship arrives there. Miss Barton assures the Minister that the suffering Chinamen will be treated as the needy of other nationalities, the Red Cross Society, as a benevolent organization, knowing "no nationality, creed, sex, or sect."

WEALTHY YOUNG ARMY NURSES.

Two Daughters of Col. Kopper Join the Red Cross Society.

Miss Minnie A. Kopper and Miss E. Caroline Kopper, daughters of Col. Frederick Kopper of 615 West End Avenue, who formerly commanded the Seventy-first Regiment, have been accepted as nurses of the Red Cross Society, and expect to accompany an invading expedition as such either to Cuba or the Philippines. They would probably prefer to go with their father's old regiment, as their brother, Frederick Kopper, Jr., is a private in Company E of the Seventy-first.

Col. Kopper first joined the militia in 1861, and retired only a few years ago. Many of the friends of the family are National Guardsmen, and the young women naturally came to sympathize with the soldiers when they were called out. They are both independent, as they own considerable real estate in Harlem, and when that part of the city was still a hamlet the Koppers, who are of Knickerbocker stock, owned a great deal of the real property there.

Ever since President McKinley called out the volunteers the Kopper girls began taking instructions in the duties of Red Cross nurses. They acquired considerable proficiency, and when a few days ago they informed their father of their determination to go out as nurses he was utterly surprised, but afterward said that he had a great mind himself to rejoin the army and do some more fighting.

At the Red Cross Hospital in West One Hundredth Street it was said last evening that the two young women had been accepted.

A NEW RELIEF SOCIETY.

Fifty Women Hold a Meeting at Mrs. Guernsey's Home.

About fifty women met at the instance of Mrs. Ralph Trautman and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey at the home of Mrs. Guernsey, 180 Central Park South, yesterday morning to organize a new war relief association. Mrs. Trautman has been until recently Vice President of the Woman's National War Relief Association.

The main object of this body will be, in accordance with a motion put by Mrs. Howard Carroll, to relieve the needs of the families of those who have gone to the front in the present war.

A committee was named to draw up a constitution and consider plans of work to be laid before the members at the next meeting on Saturday morning. This committee is composed of Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, Mrs. Charles H. Brush, Mrs. Henry J. Newton, and Mrs. A. B. Stone. Mrs. William Gerry Slade is an advisory member, and Mrs. Trautman as Chairman will also act with the committee.

A Standing Committee is to be organized later to work as an auxiliary to the Red Cross.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

Fitting Out for Service in Southern Waters.

The army hospital ship Relief, formerly the John Englis, which is at the Morgan Iron Works being fitted out for service in Southern waters, is to be painted white, with a green strake running from stem to stern on her sides. This, with the Red Cross flag, will designate the neutral character of the vessel and insure its respect as such by the enemy.

The General Electric Company has donated a complete X-ray outfit, valued at $400, to the ship. The vessel has also received a large donation of books. The Woman's National War Relief Association has given notice that it will defray the expense of placing twenty-five electric fans in the wards.

Spanish Blockade Runner Honored.

MADRID, May 23.—The Grand Cordon of Naval Merit has been conferred upon Capt. Deschamps of the Spanish steamer Montserrat, which recently arrived at Corunna from Cienfuegos. The Queen Regent personally presented the Captain with the insignia.

POLICE BOARD SHAKE-UP

The Mayor Not Disturbed by the Reports that He May Be Removed.

PAYN'S MISSION TO ALBANY

Authorized to Offer Gov. Black a Renomination If He Avenge the Removal of Commissioners Hamilton and Philips—Four Inspectors Transferred.

Mayor Van Wyck was at the City Hall early yesterday quite recovered from his excitement of Saturday, and apparently much amused at the consternation of the Republican organization leaders at the drastic methods he had adopted to convince them that he is the head of the administration. He evinced no alarm when confronted with the information that Gov. Black is to punish him for removing the organization Republican Police Commissioners, but he declined to discuss the situation.

President York of the Police Board, James Shevlin of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, and John F. Carroll called upon him during the day, but the object of their visits was not divulged.

No appointment to fill the vacant place on the Police Commission was made yesterday, and the Mayor did not say when it will be made. It is expected that it will be made to-day, and that the new Commissioner will be one of the Brooklyn men who went down with ex-Senator Jacob Worth when he sacrificed his political regularity at the City Convention in Brooklyn last Fall in the interest of Seth Low. The Mayor, however, is not bound to choose a Brooklyn Republican. The charter does not say that two of the Commissioners shall be Democrats and two Republicans. It says, Section 270: "No more than two of said Commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics."

Many Names Suggested.

At least a dozen names have been suggested by the political prophets, among them Mr. Worth himself, ex-Sheriff Buttling, ex-Controller George W. Palmer, Ernst Nathan, and William L. Extance. Mr. Buttling has announced that he would not take the place if it was offered to him. Mr. Worth is in poor health and anxious, it is said, for an easier place than the Police Board, and Ernst Nathan, for various reasons, is an impossibility.

Mr. Extance was once a Supervisor in Brooklyn, and is now engaged in fighting Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey, the regular leader, for command of the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Palmer's name is mixed up in the troubles that have resulted from Controller Coler's investigation of the City Works Department, and it is not considered likely that the Mayor would sanction such a choice if Mr. Worth made it.

In the absence, however, of any statement from the Mayor naming the probable successor of Mr. Philips is mere guesswork. The appointment is not a particularly desirable one. The term to which Mr. Philips was appointed was for one year, and the new Commissioner will be appointed only to the expiration of his term.

Talk by Republicans.

The Republican politicians were talking yesterday, as they had talked Saturday night and all day Sunday, of appealing to Gov. Black and demanding that he suspend Mayor Van Wyck for violating the provisions of the bi-partisan law. It was announced that Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, had been delegated to wait on the Governor in Albany and to tell him plainly that the price of a renomination by the organization was the removal of the Mayor or the calling of a special session of the Legislature to amend the charter and take the control of the Police Department and the Bureau of Elections out of the hands of the city authorities.

One of the arguments he is to present in case he finds Gov. Black loath to act is that the removal of an organization Republican from the head of the police force is a part of a plot to run the Bureau of Elections in the interest of Tammany, and by counting out a few thousand Republican votes in the Fall increase the Democratic majority the up-State Republicans are expected to wipe out.

No secret was made of the purpose of Mr. Payn's mission, but it is doubtful if any of the real leaders seriously believe that Gov. Black will accede to the conditions offered. His action on the City Magistrates' bill, the Eldridge Railroad bill, the Ellsworth Press Censorship bill, and the Primary Election law indicates that he is not as absolutely obedient to Senator Platt as the members of the Republican County Committee would have their followers believe.

The point raised by John Sabine Smith that, as the charter says the Police Board shall consist of four Commissioners and only three were in office when McCullagh was removed, and that consequently the removal was illegal, was laughed at when retailed to the Tammany lawyers. They said that Mayor Van Wyck is a shrewd lawyer himself, and was well advised before he acted, and that if any error had been made it could be rectified in five minutes after the appointment of the fourth Commissioner.

Gen. Tracy, who was called in consultation by the Republican leaders, has given no decision as yet as to the legality of the whole proceedings. Unless he decides that the law was violated no action will be taken beyond the appeal to the Governor.

The report that the Republican organization had instructed all members of the party holding office under the Mayor to resign was promptly denied as soon as it attained the dignity of print. Commissioner W. H. Ten Eyck of the Aqueduct Board and Secretary William Plimley of the Bureau of Elections were the only organization Republicans holding important offices. Nothing in the career of either justifies the belief that he would resign at Mr. Quigg's command.

Frederick Haldy, Deputy Treasurer under Commissioner Hamilton, and P. H. Dunn, Mr. Hamilton's secretary, with Mr. Winant, Mr. Philips's secretary, will have no chance to resign. The removal of the Commissioners whose confidential employes they were deprives them of their places.

When Acting Chief Devery arrived at his office in the Mulberry Street building he found a big horseshoe of roses on his desk as a token of the good wishes of the telegraph bureau. He declined to talk about his plans, beyond saying that whatever changes were made would be made for the good of the service. In response to specific questions, he said that Capt. McClusky would remain in charge of the Detective Bureau, and that he saw no reason to remove Capt. Sheehan from the West Thirtieth Street—the Tenderloin—Precinct.

Inspectors Transferred.

Later in the day he called Deputy Chief Cortright from the Bronx and assigned him to act temporarily in Manhattan as well as in the Bronx. Then he made these transfers of Inspectors:

Nicholas Brooks from the Fourth District, Manhattan, to the Eleventh District, Queens.

George R. Rhodes from the Eleventh District, Queens, to the Seventh District, Brooklyn.

Donald Grant from the Seventh District, Brooklyn, to the Third District, Manhattan.

Walter Thompson from the Third District, Manhattan, to the Fourth District, Manhattan.

Only two of the transfers have more than ordinary significance—the transfer of Inspector Brooks, a Republican friend of ex-Chief McCullagh, from the Fourth District, which includes the Tenderloin, and the transfer of Inspector Thompson, a Democrat, to the district. The other transfers are apparently routine. Inspector Grant has only been in Brooklyn two months, and Inspector Rhodes did twenty-five years' police duty in the district to which he has just been assigned.

There was an air of expectancy about Police Headquarters all day, and a general shake-up of the force is expected, but the new executive head of the department denies any responsibility for the many rumors. He had a long conference with Commissioners York and Hess before noon, and it is supposed that the transfers of the Inspectors were discussed at the meeting.

Commissioner Hess arrived at his office to find his predecessor packing up his belongings. Their meeting was without witness, but Mr. Hess described it as the reverse of cordial. Mr. Philips did not visit the building during the day.

ALBANY, May 23.—Gov. Black, with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and party arrived here from the Adirondacks on a special train shortly before 6 o'clock to-night. The Governor took the 6 o'clock train for his home in Troy. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the rest of the party left for New York City on the Empire State Express at 7 o'clock to-night. The Lieutenant Governor would not say whether or not the Governor had expressed an opinion on the question of the removal of Mayor Van Wyck.

The GORHAM Co'y
Silversmiths
make many
LITTLE THINGS in
STERLING SILVER,
and though they are inexpensive each one is as carefully designed, and the workmanship is as good as on larger pieces.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

There Were Many Reports Before the Convention Concerning Church Work at Home and Abroad.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 23.—The proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day were of a routine character. The topics discussed were the reports of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, the Committee on Sabbath Observances, the Board of Education, and the Committee on Authorized Missionary Periodicals.

As yet no sign of the Princeton Inn or the McGiffert case has been seen. What action may be proposed in either is still in doubt, though speculation is rife. In the latter case individuals are laboring to secure instructions to the New York Presbytery to proceed to judicial investigation of the alleged heresies of Union Seminary's professor of history. This case may come up at any time on the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, but the Princeton Inn case will not come up till the end of the week with the temperance report.

During the forenoon session a resolution was introduced by the Rev. Horatio J. Olmstead of Galveston, providing for an uninstructed committee of five to confer with a like committee from the Southern Presbyterian Church, looking to a union of the two denominations. It was promptly referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, where similar orders were already under consideration. The Committee on Sabbath Observance presented its amended report, which was adopted. As usual, it denounced Sunday newspapers and called for the closing of the Omaha Exposition on the Sabbath.

At the opening of the afternoon session the Judicial Committee reported on several cases, among which was that of Warszawiak against the Presbytery of New York. It was dismissed.

The regular order of the session was the report of the Board of Education, which was presented by Dr. Thomas D. Wallace of Chicago.

"No action" was advised upon the overture asking that aid be granted only to students in theological seminaries and also upon the requirement of a pledge of missionary service from students aided by the board.

The chief interest of the afternoon centred in the speech of Dr. Richard Holmes of Pittsburg upon the missionary publications of the Church. Of these there have been two—The Church at Home and Abroad and The Assembly Herald. One was described as a high and the other as a low class periodical.

The missionary boards have never been entirely satisfied with either, he declared. One was too dear and both were too slow. The speaker advocated a single-headed management with editorial and publication offices in New York, where the bulk of the missionary interests of the church are situated. It was noticed that this proposal called out applause from New York delegations, while Pennsylvania was quite silent. Dr. Holmes spoke for an hour, and the matter went over to the second order for Tuesday afternoon.

A popular meeting was held this evening in the Auditorium in the interests of the Freedmen's Board. Dr. Daniel J. Sanders, President of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., presided and made an address.

A TROOP TRAIN WRECKED.

One Private from North Carolina Was Killed and Others Injured.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Early this morning a special train on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railway, carrying North Carolina troops en route to Florida, collided with a north-bound vegetable train. Private William Barbee, Company I. of Durham, was killed, and Private J. M. Colclough was fatally injured.

The collision took place near Burroughs, Ga., eleven miles from Savannah. The military train was Section 4 of the regular passenger train No. 37, from Columbia to Jacksonville. On it was the Third Battalion, Major Butler commanding, composed of companies from Durham, Raleigh, Concord, and Charlotte.

Three sections of the train had passed the siding on which the freight train awaited them. Engineer Nix of the freight train claims that the third section displayed no signals, indicating that another section was coming, and he drew out on the main track, the collision coming within twenty minutes.

Engineer Carran of the fourth section of the military train saw the freight, but could not bring his train to a standstill before the collision. Company I occupied the front passenger coach in the rear of three box cars containing equipments. Ample warning was given for most of the men to escape through doors and windows. Barbee and Colcolough were caught on the front platform between a box car and the coaches. Barbee was literally crushed to death and Colcolough was badly mangled about the shoulders. Several other privates were slightly bruised or cut.

107,761 Volunteers Mustered In.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—At a late hour to-night Adjutant General Corbin announced that advices received by him from the State camps to-night indicated that 107,761 volunteers had been mustered into the service of the United States.

The War Department's Head.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

Although Major Gen. Merritt denies that he ever said what was attributed to him by the reporters, still every word of that interview is food for thought by those who are running the War Department just now, and will do them good if they will take it to heart. The testimony, although ruled out as inadmissible, has been put before the jury, and will have its effect even though it is technically out of order. THE NEW YORK TIMES makes some suggestions with reference to these matters which are timely and doubtless substantially correct. It contrasts the management of the War Department under Secretary Alger and that of the Navy Department under Secretary Long, greatly to the advantage of the latter. It is pointed out that the admirable administration of the Navy Department has mainly consisted in the fact that this department has been managed in accordance with the best intelligence of the navy. On the other hand, the War Department has been managed not only not in accordance with, but in a large measure in opposition to, the best intelligence of the army. Expert opinion has been taken in the one case and rejected in the other.

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of the American Gentleman's Whiskey is
Hunter Baltimore Rye.
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THE EIGHTH'S FAREWELL

The Regiment Under Col. Chauncey Leaves for Chickamauga.

SCENES AT THEIR DEPARTURE

Relatives and Sweethearts Invaded the Ranks When the Men Debarked from the Steamer and Marched with Them to the Cars.

It was a very wet and thoroughly miserable crowd of fathers and mothers, sisters, brothers, and sweethearts that stood around in small groups in the Bay Street yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, waiting patiently for the trains that were to carry the Eighth Regiment to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, to move out. The rain poured down mercilessly most of the time, and, while most of the visitors were wishing that the trains would move out, so they could go home, they at the same time clung anxiously to the hope that the start would be delayed, so that the affecting leave-taking might be delayed even a little longer.

The steamer Glen Island, which brought the men down the Hudson from Peekskill, arrived at the dock at 3:30 P. M., and even in the rain a large crowd rushed out on the pier to greet them. Wives, sisters, and sweethearts, regardless of military order, jumped in the ranks and joined some familiar figure, and the column that marched into the railroad yard was a mixed one, with fully one-quarter of its numerical strength made up of women.

The trip down the river had been a pleasant one, for Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., the commander of the regiment, had seen to it that a ration of coffee and sandwiches was served, and when this had been done the "boys," as Col. Chauncey and his officers call the men in the regiment, found plenty to take up their time. They kept up a running fire of popular songs, and when they were not singing they were kept busy answering the salutes of those on the boats they passed. So they were in excellent spirits for the reception of their friends in the railroad yard, and in their capes they apparently cared little for the rain.

Proud of Her Son.

One of the men walked along the side of the train, with a little sister clinging to one hand, while on his other arm he supported his mother. She was an old woman with gray hair and poorly clad, but maternal pride beamed from her eyes, and as her son released his little sister's hand to salute an officer the mother smiled broadly, took another proud look of possession on the boy in blue at her side, and then beamed on the officer in much the same way a pretty woman does on some admirer who pays her a compliment. A group of young people were singing "Johnny's Gone Away for a Soldier" as the little family passed further down the yard, and the little sister looked up into the sun-burned face of her big brother and asked innocently: "Are yer?"

There was one feature to the departure of the Eighth that was unwelcome to the men, and that was the scarcity of dry corners, where they could spend a few minutes conversing with their sweethearts. When the Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments departed, the car steps were occupied all the while the troops were in the yard by young couples, but there was no chance for those long-drawn-out farewells yesterday, except under umbrellas, and so the boys and their sweethearts labored under much disadvantage.

One of the men in Company B, a stolid German, who had no visitor in the yard, stood off alone and played with a white rat, which he had smuggled along in his pocket. The little pink-eyed creature had been with him during his stay in camp, and he announced his intention of keeping it as a companion as long as he could keep its presence a secret from his Captain.

The Signal to Start.

The work of loading the munitions and equipments on the baggage train was finished shortly after 5 o'clock, and then another ration of coffee and sandwiches was served out, and the bugler gave the signal to board the cars. The three battalions were soon distributed in the train, which was made up of four sections, one for the baggage and three for the men, and the whistles of the engines shrieked out a parting salute. The men hung out of the windows, some of them to give a farewell kiss or a parting handshake, while others waved their handkerchiefs and sang war songs.

It was precisely 6 o'clock when the first section moved out, and as it passed through the yard Col. Chauncey, bronzed, bearded, and smiling, and looking enough like ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant to be his twin brother, stood on the rear platform and waved adieus to the crowd with his gauntlet. Those of the crowd who had friends in the first section hurried off to the shelter of the ferryhouse then, but the others whose friends were on the other sections waited on patiently in the rain, nor did they leave the yard until the last section left, at 6:30 P. M.

THE TROOPS LEAVE PEEKSKILL.

The Eighth's Men Strike Tents at Camp Townsend in a Driving Rain.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 23.—The Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, under command of Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., left here for Chickamauga this morning under the most adverse and trying circumstances. A cold and heavy rain, which had turned the camp ground into a sea of mud, was still falling when reveille sounded this morning at 5:30 o'clock, and after the men had had another good growl at Peekskill weather, blankets were rolled and ponchos donned ready for the march to mess.

Immediately after, the tent pegs were removed and the boys stood ready in the drenching rain to strike tents as soon as the bugle sounded. At the sound every tent came down with a crash, and, like trained men, the volunteers proceeded to roll them up and lash the poles together. Soaked with water as the canvas was, the packing was a hard job, but much of the work was forgotten in the anxiety to get away. By 8 o'clock everything was in shape, and the troops were drawn up in battalion formation waiting for the command.

The farm wagons which had been hired were behind-hand, however, and some of those ordered did not show up, so that it took two and a half hours to load the tents and paraphernalia and take it to the boat, the troops meanwhile being kept without shelter, except for their ponchos, and carrying on their backs their heavy packs. Until 10:30 o'clock they stood thus, wet, tired, and miserable, and, not knowing at what moment the packing might be finished, no order was given to remove the knapsacks.

Finally Col. Chauncey rode to the head of his command and gave the order to march. Meanwhile the boys of the Ninth gathered along the road, and as the Eighth stepped out to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" they gave vent to hearty cheers. Gen. Doyle and the members of his staff, with their wives, watched the departure, but save for these the place was deserted.

"Tell them we're coming," shouted the Ninth as the Eighth swung down the hill and again as they passed from sight around the bend of the road they shouted "Good luck!" and cheered again. There was another vexatious delay when the men reached the steamer Glen Island at the dock. On a fine day the boat would no doubt answer all purposes, but with the stores and horses aboard there was little room, and one-third of the men were forced to stand on the unprotected upper deck or on the open portions of the other decks where the rain, which by this time was coming down in almost a steady sheet, drenched them to the skin. Thus they were compelled to stand in the wet until Jersey City was reached. "Talk about Cuban rainy seasons and regiments of immunes," said one young fellow as he marched down the hill, "after this we ought to be able to stand anything. What they need up here is a web-footed regiment."

It was just noon when the whistles tooted and the last rope was cast off and the Glen Island stood off down the river. The boys cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs to their few comrades on the pier, and the cheers said as plainly as words: "We're glad to get away," for with the exception of a few days the life at Camp Townsend has not been an unmixed pleasure. It was exactly three weeks from the time the Eighth left New York that they left here for the South. Col. Chauncey is taking with him a strong, hardy-looking lot of men, who look as though they would be able to give a good account of themselves in any mêlée.

THE NINTH WILL GO TO-DAY.

The Regiment to Land at 22d Street and March Down Broadway.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 23.—With the departure of the Eighth today the Ninth is now the only regiment left in camp, and it will leave to-morrow, Col. Greene having this afternoon received word from Col. Kimball that the transport will be on hand in the morning. The Ninth will also go to Chickamauga over the same route as its predecessors.

It had been intended to land the regiment directly in Jersey City, but to-night Col. Greene received permission, in reply to his request, to allow the troops to parade through New York City. The men will be landed at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, probably early in the afternoon. They will then march through Twenty-third Street to Broadway, down Broadway to Cortlandt Street, and to the Pennsylvania Ferry, where boats will be taken for Jersey City.

The Ninth will go away in better shape than the Eighth, as all its quartermaster stores are here ready for shipment. The men are happy to-night over the prospect of getting away, as the weather has begun to grate on their nerves. In the South they hope to see an occasional clear sky and get a glimpse of sunlight once in a while at least.

Gen. Seward went home to-day. His health has somewhat improved during the past few days, but he is badly in need of rest, he says. All the officers called to say good-bye and get their former commander's good wishes, for there is a warm spot for the old General in the heart of every officer and man in the Ninth Regiment, while his courtesy and unfailing good nature have also endeared him to every person who has had business at the camp. The same may be said with equal truth of Gen. Doyle and his staff, and of Lieuts. Adams and Babcock, who have represented the War Department here.

There is a strong probability that the camp grounds here may be used for some time to come by the United States Government. A week ago Col. Griffen, United States Army, retired, called on Caterer Duncan here to find out what provisions could be made for feeding a volunteer regiment of about 1,200 engineers, which he said the Government contemplated placing here. The scheme is, it appears, to make this a camp of instruction for engineers, and to send them to the front as fast as they become proficient. Col. Griffen said that a bill had passed the Senate providing for such a regiment, and that Secretary Alger had said that if such a body were in existence now he could use every man at once. It was pointed out that it would be necessary to get the consent of the State authorities to use the camp grounds here, and yesterday a New York contractor called on Mr. Duncan and showed him Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's consent to establish a camp here. It was said also that the camp would last until October.

There will, however, be no tents for the use of such a corps, especially if they should be sent here at once. All three regiments in camp here took their tents with them. This they would not have done had the War Department had tents of its own to give them, and the State has no more. All this agrees with the statement made to-day by a firm of local contractors that they were asked to submit estimates at once for building a barracks on the camp ground. It has been known for some time, and previously stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that strong influences were at work to have this place used as a camp ground in case the Government intended to establish any camps of instruction.

TROOPS A AND C DEPART.

The Men Leave Jersey City at an Early Hour for Washington.

Despite the early start made by Troops A and C of the New York Cavalry from Jersey City yesterday morning, a crowd of about 400 persons gathered at the Central Railroad Station to see them off. The horses were taken to the station shortly after 6 o'clock, and were loaded upon eleven Mather horse cars. They were selected because they give the animals the benefit of plenty of air, though they do not protect them from the weather. An extra baggage car carried the equipments.

After the horses were safely stowed the men breakfasted at the Central Railroad Station restaurant. At 8:25 they embarked in six ordinary passenger coaches. The first train started at 8:38 o'clock and the second went immediately behind. The troopers were heartily cheered as the trains pulled out of the yard. Capt. Badgley stated that he expected to go first to Washington, thence to Falls Church, Va., and finally to Chickamauga.

THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

The Third Regiment May Break Camp To-day to Go Into Active Duty.

SEA GIRT, May 23.—If transportation is provided, the Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers will break camp to-morrow. Col. Benjamin R. Lee has received orders from Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, to proceed in person at once to Pompton Lake, Passaic County, N. J., with one battalion of his command, to relieve the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, now guarding the Government's powder depot at that place. Two battalions of the Third Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Holmes and Majors De Hart and Landon, are to report at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, for garrison duty.

The Third is fully equipped, and can be moved at an hour's notice. The officers and men do not disguise the fact that they are not pleased with the order dividing the regiment and the assignments made by Gen. Frank. The troops hoped that they would be ordered out of the State, and were very anxious to be sent to Cuba or the Philippines. Col. Lee, however, inclines to the belief that the assignment is only temporary. In a week or two, he believes, the Third will be united and sent either to Chickamauga or Tampa.

Major Gen. Plume and staff were to have left Camp Voorhees to-day, but the receipt of orders for the moving of the Third Regiment has induced the General to postpone his departure until to-morrow, when Cols. Lee and Hine will honor him with a review of their commands before the Third leaves camp. Gov. Voorhees has also reconsidered his determination to go to Trenton tomorrow for the same reason.

The Thirteenth's Reorganization.

The following officers have been appointed by the Commander in Chief to assist Col. Charles H. Luscomb in organizing the Thirteenth Regiment: Adjutants—Lieuts. A. S. Pierson and W. H. Van Kluck; Surgeons, Major George G. Cochran and Capt. H. P. De Forest; Captains J. A. N. Dressel, H. A. Williams, W. K. Van Olinda, G. W. Cowen, S. Grant, and J. A. Anderson; Lieuts. T. W. Budleman, J. H. Yauck, T. Baldwin, G. L. Torton, J. G. Torberg, T. D. Croffut, C. O. Dewey, and W. D. Graham.

To Ship Guns from Sandy Hook.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the shipment of seventeen 8-inch rifles, weighing 32,000 pounds each, from Sandy Hook to the following points: One to Sabine Pass, Tex.; two to Fort Phillips, La.; one to Fort Gaines, Ala.; two to Edgemont Key, Fla.; two to Jacksonville, Fla.; one to Fort Clinch, Fla.; two to Fort Wadsworth, two to Fort Slocum; two to Gardner's Point, one to Fort Adams, R. I., and one to Fort Popham, Me.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:45 A. M.—181 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

10:45 A. M.—102 Ludlow Street; Lena Weinstraub; damage, $10.

4:15 P. M.—65 Cherry Street; C. O'Connell; damage, $150.

4:30 P. M.—243 East Seventy-seventh Street; Christopher Knoll; damage, $50.

8:15 P. M.—81 First Street; J. Eickler; damage slight.

10:20 P. M.—749 Second Avenue; Harry Levine; damage slight.

B. Altman & Co.
ARE SHOWING THE LATEST
DESIGNS IN
TRIMMED MILLINERY
FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Third Floor.
Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

RAIN PREVENTS MUSTER-IN

Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments to Take the Oath of Allegiance To-day.

SIXTY-NINTH READY TO DEPART

Will Leave Camp Black This Morning and March Through This City on Its Way to the National Encampment at Chickamauga.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 23.—The members of the Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments were considerably disappointed to-day when it was announced that they would not be mustered into the United States Volunteer Army until tomorrow. Capt. Schuyler, the mustering officer, had everything ready for the ceremony at 8:30 this morning, but the continuous downpour of rain, which showed no signs of abating, made a postponement necessary. It began raining here shortly after daybreak, and by the time the men were supposed to assemble for the muster-in the camp was a great pool of water, and rather than expose the men for several hours in the wet it was decided to have the matter delayed until it cleared up. The afternoon brought no relief, and the camp presented a gloomy appearance. By that time even the sentries on post around headquarters and on regimental lines had begun to feel the severity of the storm, and they were nearly all withdrawn, while in the places where guards were an absolute necessity the watch hours were shortened.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment moves to-morrow. Camp will be struck at 6 A. M., and it is expected that in three hours all the packing will be done and all will be ready for the departure. Two sections of a special train will convey the troops to Long Island City, where a stop will be made for luncheon. The regiment will then cross over the Long Island Ferry to Thirty-fourth Street, and at the corner of that street and First Avenue will form in columns of eight by companies. From there the route will be up First Avenue to Fortieth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and to the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, where the men will embark for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Jersey City on the new ferryboat, the Thomas O'Donohue, which has been donated for the conveyance of the troops by the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company.

Suspicious of New Recruits.

A close watch will be kept on the new recruits, who have become rather tired of camp life, and some of whom may try to leave the ranks without the required permission to-morrow. The non-commissioned officers have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for any deserters, and besides the men have been warned that to take "French leave" of the army in war times is a serious matter, involving a severe penalty.

Quite a stir was caused in camp to-day by the arrival of a United States Army officer who at first was thought to be Gen. Pennington, but proved to be a Lieut. Babcock, transferred from the mustering office at Peekskill to this camp. The whereabouts of Gen. Pennington is still a mystery. He was expected to-day, and a large package of letters and official documents are waiting for him, but he did not arrive, and nobody at camp seemed to know where he is situated. He is surely expected to-morrow, as the men here will all be in the United States service, and the present commander, Gen. Roe, will be without a command.

The dwindling away of the National Guard troops was keenly felt to-day, when the matter of posting a provost guard come up. The Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments have been severely taxed in that respect for the past few days, as they were the only two bodies upon which the Provost Marshal, who is a State officer, had any right to call for sentries, the other regiments being in the volunteer service and not subject to sentry duty in a State encampment. Col. Barber of the First Provisional to-day offered the services of his men voluntarily, in order to relieve the strain on the two National Guard regiments, and his offer was eagerly accepted.

Lieut. Col. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Medical Board in charge of the physical examinations of the State troops prior to their mustering in, to-day filed his report with the War Department. According to the report, it is shown that, in order to make up the twelve regiments called for from this State, and consisting of about 12,000 men, it was necessary to examine nearly 18,000 volunteers, the percentage of rejection in some regiments running as high as 60. In the Eighth and Ninth Regiments especially nearly 2,400 men were examined in each organization to obtain the required quota. The lowest percentage of rejections was noticed in the three provisional regiments, made up entirely of up-State troops. The report also shows that barely 40 per cent. of the Manhattan and Brooklyn organizations are old members of the respective regiments, the balance being made up of raw recruits, and this fact is made to account for the large number of rejections.

Lieut. Col. Maus will leave for Tampa, Fla., at the earliest opportunity, and will report for duty there as chief of the medical staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He has received a letter from Major Bell, Chief Surgeon of the Seventy-first, now at Tampa, to the effect that while the heat was oppressive, and the water supply by no means of the best, the general health of that command was good.

Muster-in To-day.

Both the Forty-seventh and the Twenty-second Regiments, which are to be mustered in to-morrow, have full ranks, but the former body is badly off for uniforms and equipments. Nearly 500 men are still short of these necessities, and it is impossible to tell when they will arrive. The Twenty-second is much better off in this respect, as the percentage of new recruits in that regiment is comparatively small.

J. Nelson Borland, Captain of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, has resigned his command and announced his intention of entering the United States Army. His action, it is said, is due to disappointment in connection with the election of a Major to take the place of Major N. B. Thurston, recently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Borland was the senior line officer, but Capt. Hotchkin was elected to the vacancy. The new officers in Company K are: Captain—Benjamin S. Hart, promoted from First Lieutenant; First Lieutenant—Wilbur F. Barber, promoted from Second Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant—Henry Sternberger, promoted from Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

William H. Valentine of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment, a sturdy recruit standing 6 feet 3 inches, who stood in danger of being rejected on account of a malformation of a toe, known as "hammer toe," was taken to the Long Island College Hospital to be operated upon so as to make him acceptable. He was informed by the medical officers that before he could be allowed to enlist he would have to have the first joint of his toe removed, and he at once consented to have the operation performed. He will be back in camp to-morrow, and will be mustered in with his comrades.

Albert Goetz of Company K, Forty-seventh regiment, was ordered home to-day by Col. Eddy, as it was found that he had left his wife and child in a destitute condition.

Private Joseph A. White of the Third New York Volunteers was to-day taken from Camp Black and placed in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. Excitement over the war has turned the young man's brain. Surgeon Ashley Field and Corp. George J. Lewis accompanied the unfortunate man to the city. Three days ago, Capt. Smith of White's company noticed that White was acting strangely and reported the case to Col. Hoffman. A consultation was held with Surgeon Field, and White was placed in the said hospital. His case did not yield to treatment and he became so violent that it was decided to send him to an institution.

The insane soldier was very violent on the way over. He kept exhorting the crowd that followed "to be men," and join him in going to the front. He seemed to think the flag was in danger, and pleaded piteously with the people about to rally to its defense. "Mother told me to enlist, and I'm glad of it. Come on. Only one more chance for you to be men," he kept shouting.

White was employed by The Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, and enlisted a week before his regiment came to this city. His superiors say he was an excellent soldier. He will be placed temporarily in the Bloomingdale Asylum and later in the St. Elizabeth Hospital at Washington, an institution controlled by the Government.

EXPLOSION OFF CUBAN COAST.

Officers of a United States Cruiser, Arrived at Key West, Tell of the Mysterious Noise.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23.—The officers of one of the United States cruisers which arrived here to-day say that while off Cape San Antonio (the western extremity of Cuba) yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion was heard from the direction of the shore, but apparently many miles away.

There was an upheaval of water all about the ship, and the cruiser herself vibrated with the shock from stem to stern. Many are inclined to think that the phenomenon was an earthquake. There are no batteries near enough to Cape San Antonio to account for a detonation of such volume, and it is thought that if any naval disaster had occurred news of it would have reached here.

ARRIVAL OF THE JASON.

The Old Monitor Is Brought from League Island and Anchored at Tompkinsville.

The old monitor Jason, which left League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Sunday, arrived off Tompkinsville at 6 o'clock last night and anchored. She is manned by a detail of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia. She was accompanied by the tug Pioneer, which towed her part of the way.

The Jason had a rough passage. Her deck was under water a great part of the trip and the crew had an uncomfortable time below. It was feared at times that the steel hawser used in towing the Jason would snap under the strain. The old monitor will be taken to the navy yard to have a battery of small guns mounted just as the Nahant was.

The Jason was built by John Ericsson at Chester, Penn., in 1862. Her dimensions are: Length, 200 feet; beam, 46 feet; mean draught, 11 feet 6 inches. Her engines are of 340 indicated horse power and her speed 5 to 6 knots.

The Jason is in command of Lieut. Fickbohm, United States Navy, and the officers of the naval militia are Lieut. R. G. Beach, executive officer; Lieut. Harmon, navigator; Lieuts. Reed and Beal, watch officers; Ensigns J. J. O'Leary and Charles Hall, Chief Engineer Robert H. Hull, Paymaster Richard Zerega, Surgeon John C. MacEzitt. Her crew is composed of sixty-eight men from the Second Battalion and ten men of the Rochester Division, under Ensign O'Leary. She was saluted all the way from Philadelphia by American and British vessels. One German ship passed her without a salute.

NATIONAL RELIEF COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The National Relief Commission held a meeting to-day and discussed means of caring for the dead and wounded in battle.

The Rev. Wayland Hoyt presided, and on his right sat Archbishop Ryan, Bishop Whitaker, and Rabbi Joseph Karuskepf, while to the left were the Rev. Dr. Spaeth of the Lutheran Seminary and other well-known divines.

It was decided to send an appeal throughout the country. To-night 10,000 copies were sent, and the Governors of all the States will be communicated with as soon as possible. The appeal is addressed "To the People of the United States," and, continuing, states: "The primary object of this organization is to aid the United States Government in caring for its soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who may be disabled by sickness or wounds, and to relieve the families of combatants, if need should require.

"To accomplish these ends we call upon all Christian and all philanthropic people in the United States without respect to creed or party to form auxiliary relief associations; and in order to secure harmony of action and prevent the waste of energy, means, and time, and in order to concentrate all efforts so that the best results may be obtained, we invite such associations to unite with us in perfecting a National organization."

In conclusion the appeal states: "We ask the patriotic and benevolent everywhere to at once co-operate according to their ability, that the work of relief may begin without delay. May God save the Republic."

Contributions may be forwarded to the Treasurer, George C. Thomas, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

GUADALOUPE AFFECTED BY WAR

Scarcity of Flour and Other Provisions, and Also of Lumber.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Third parties have begun to suffer from the war, according to reports received from United States Consul Ayme at Guadaloupe, and it may be that other West Indian islands are to share in the burdens imposed upon Guadaloupe by the existence of hostilities.

He reports that there is a scarcity there of flour and other provisions, and also of lumber, owing to the cessation of arrivals of vessels from the United States. Probably these do not care to venture the chance of capture of their cargoes by Spanish warships.

The last ship arrived March 26, and when she cleared there were only 2,500 barrels of flour on the island. Brokers bought up all of this, as well as of other provisions, at an advance of from 8 to 10 per cent., and have raised prices. There is practically a corner on United States provisions.

The Consul fears serious results if prices rise much higher, as suffering will ensue.

UNITARIANS ON THE WAR.

In Convention They Oppose the Motto "Remember the Maine."

BOSTON, May 23.—The Unitarian Convention, in session here to-day, adopted a resolution addressed to Secretary Long, to the effect that, as the ostensible and only justifiable motive for entering upon the war with Spain was the deliverance of a neighboring people and ourselves from relations to them that had become intolerable, "we wish to express our abhorrence of the spirit of vengeance manifested in such a war cry as 'Remember the Maine!' and beg you to refuse to purchase goods of any kind bearing this motto and in all ways to discountenance the use of this motto or any other calculated to foster the spirit of savagery against which we are contending."

Recruits for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Commander Hemphill, who has charge of the naval enlistment, has made out a table showing that the recent recruiting of the navy has swelled that branch of the service by recruits from the following States: Maine, 99; New Hampshire, 22; Massachusetts, 1,474; Rhode Island, 150; New York, 1,780; New Jersey, 318; Pennsylvania, 406; Maryland, 444; District of Columbia, 401; Ohio, 67; Michigan, 304; Illinois, 182; Wisconsin, 32; Minnesota, 154; Missouri, 54; Virginia, 255; North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 115; Georgia, 17; Tennessee, 8; Louisiana, 151; Texas, 81; California, 606; Florida, 113.

Spanish Prisoners in Exchange.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—Col. Vincent de Cortijo and Dr. Isidro Julian and two of the Spanish privates, all of whom have been under arrest at Fort McPherson Barracks, were taken away from Atlanta last night. The prisoners will be taken to Key West and thence to Havana, where they will be exchanged for the American newspaper correspondents Thrall and Jones.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TEXARKANA, Ark., May 23.—The Opera House and the Masonic and Retail Merchants' Building were destroyed by fire today. Loss, $75,000.

For the
Country House
Silver-Plated Ware
and Table Cutlery

Asparagus dishes, tongs and servers, salad and berry sets, ice-water pitchers, ice bowls, spoons and tongs, mineral water siphon cases, egg holders with egg cutters, table cutlery, etc.

Tiffany & Co.'s hard-metal silver-plated ware is silver soldered in every joint and is practically indestructible.

Not purchasable elsewhere.

Tiffany & Co.
Union Square,
New York.

REPORTS ABOUT THE OREGON.

One of Them Places Her at Key West—Another Denies She Is There—Navy Department Silent.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Just by an accident, so to speak, news was heard here to-day of the arrival at Key West of the battleship Oregon. The Navy Department did not seem to have the news, or if it did, chose not to make a bulletin of it. The information of her arrival is not at all official, but it has some circumstantial evidence of truth. The wife of an officer of the vessel, living or stopping in Washington, received a dispatch from her husband, dated Key West, announcing his safe arrival in port. Without a thought of dodging the censor, the lady hastened to a bank down town and communicated the news to the first friend she met. Then a great many other persons knew it.

Although the Navy Department will not confirm the report, it is regarded as probable. Further information by letter may verify it.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23.—The battleship Oregon has not arrived here.

LONDON, May 23.—Lloyds agent at Para, Brazil, under to-day's date, cables that three American men-of-war arrived there at 9 o'clock this morning from Rio Janeiro.

The only American warships known to be on their way North from Rio Janeiro are the Oregon, the Marietta, and the Nictheroy. The Oregon was last reported officially by Lloyds at Bahia, Brazil, on May 9, and she is believed to have proceeded at midnight the same day. The distance from Bahia to Para is about 1,600 miles, roughly speaking, and if Lloyds report is correct the Oregon and her consorts have been steaming very slowly. Other reports have placed the Oregon at Barbados, and even nearer still to the United States.

A London dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday morning said that a cablegram from Barbados announced the arrival of the Oregon at Barbados Thursday and her departure from that port Friday. If the Oregon left Barbados Friday, she could not have reached Key West yesterday. It is possible the time of the Oregon's departure from Barbados was misstated, and it of course is possible that the entire report about her sent from Barbados was erroneous.

DYNAMITE FROM KITES.

Inventor Eddy Proposes to Drop the Explosive Automatically at Distance of a Mile.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 23.—William E. Eddy, whose kites have been experimented with at Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., by Lieut. Wise of the Ninth Infantry, has invented a sliding messenger kite which carries dynamite up the kite string. Mr. Eddy says he believes Lieut. Wise, now at Tampa, Fla., has a supply of his kites and camera apparatus ready for the exploration of the enemy's encampment as soon as the regular army invades Cuba.

Inventor Eddy stated that the messenger kite is still in an experimental state. Five ascensions have been made by it at Bayonne. The kite carried a lighted lantern up the string and dropped it as an experiment, instead of dynamite. If the Government cooperates with Mr. Eddy in the use of this invention, large portable dynamite kites will be at once constructed for use in Cuba.

He proposes to drop automatically seventy-two pounds of dynamite at the distance of a mile. Mr. Eddy says that after the United States forces land in Cuba and lay siege to Havana, it will be an easy matter to send up the kites and reduce Morro Castle.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BATTLES.

TAMPA, Fla., May 23.—Dr. D. S. Elmendorf, who has been here for some time taking pictures for use in the lectures of Prof. Bickmore at the American Museum of Natural History, is making elaborate preparations for photographing battles and sieges in the Cuban campaign. He has just received a coil containing 3,000 feet of films upon which he intends to picture the bombardment of Havana by our forty-eight siege guns. He will use the cinematograph in this work, and, if successful, it will be the first photograph of a bombardment in progress. To-day the doctor took pictures of the ceremony of receiving the colors and a cavalry and artillery drill. To-morrow he will photograph a charge of light artillery, showing the battery as it dashes up and the wheeling into position and firing.

Miss Clara Barton arrived here to-day on the State of Texas, and left at once for New York.

George Kennan also came on the Red Cross ship, but will remain here for a few days.

The daily Spanish spy was arrested here to-day. This time he bears the name of Castillo. The last one was Garcia. Gomez is expected next. No day passes without its spy or rumor of spies, but the arrest of Castillo to-day created more than usual interest. It was made under direct orders of Gen. Shafter.

War Correspondent a Convict.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 23.—Mr. Freeman Halstead, the newspaper correspondent who has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for taking photographs of the fortifications of San Juan de Puerto Rico, has been conveyed to a convict camp in order to undergo his sentence.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Alexander Rogers, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Szilossy, Attaché of Austrian Legation in Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Governor Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island.

GRAND—Capt. Paul Bonner, United States Army; George Brown, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—J. Withowshi, Yokohama; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton.

HOLLAND—Col. George D. Wiek of Gov. Bushnell's staff, Youngstown, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—T. Horikiri of Japanese Imperial Council, Yokohama; ex-Congressman A. B. Bruce, Massachusetts.

MARLBOROUGH—F. de Funiak, Louisville.

NORMANDIE—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, Albany.

WALDORF—Joseph Hamilton, London.

Bills of Fare in Fashionable Restaurants

The question has been mooted over and over again whether the engrafting of French and German dishes upon the bills of fare of the better class of American restaurants is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction our cooking was coarse, barbaric. This is an open question, but no bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but they, like the bilious, malarious, and persons with weak kidneys, can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Jalkut, millinery; 55 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

American Clothing Company, Springfield, Mass.; M. J. Aronson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Butler, William S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear; Everett House.

Cohen, L., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. L. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. C. Taylor, notions; G. C. Taylor, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. Martin, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

Davenport Brothers & Jackson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. B. Davenport, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fitzpatrick & Draper, Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Fitzpatrick, cigars and tobacco; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss E. Howe, millinery; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grandy, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hamburger Bros., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; 714 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Harrell & Wilcox, Austin, Texas; D. Harrell, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Michigan; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Brown, ladies' underwear; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. McDonald, silks and velvets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

McGahan, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. Dillingham, notions and white goods; 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Model Clothing Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. Simon, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Moore & Beirs, Richester, N. Y.; M. Beirs, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. B. Horgan, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Sprague, South Boston, Va.; J. Steffins, notions; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Metz, upholstery goods; D. J. Timothy, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Albert.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wallace Bros., Statesville, N. C.; J. Wallace, furnishing goods; 280 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, notions and laces; Westminster Hotel.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wile, woolens; Hotel Metropole.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, and trimmings; Miss L. McGill, laces and embroideries; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; 438, Broadway; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:38	Sun sets	7:19	Moon sets	10:47

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:49	Gov. Isl'd	10:04	H. Gate	11:53
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:56	Gov. Isl'd	10:11	H. Gate	12:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 24.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.		
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MAY 26.		
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 27.		
A. Dumois, Gonaives, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 28.		
Altai, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kenneth, Campeachy, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 26 at 6:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 24.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Cheruskia, Hamburg, May 9.
Chester, Southampton, May 14.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 9.
Pisa, Hamburg, May 11.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Tallahassee, Savannah, May 20.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.
Westernland, Antwerp, May 14.
Werra, Gibraltar, May 16.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, May 14.
Horrax, St. Lucia, May 18.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 19.
Oevenum, Lisbon, May 11.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 18.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

El Monte, New Orleans, May 21.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, May 14.
Nacoochee, Savannah, May 23.
Newton, St. Lucia, May 19.
Strathgyle, Portland, May 12.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Croma, Dundee, May 13.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, May 15.
Laughton, La Guayra, May 20.
Lucania, Liverpool, May 21.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 22.
Patria, Hamburg, May 15.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Buffalo, Hull, May 14.
City of Rome, Glasgow, May 20.
Moravia, Hamburg, May 14.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, May 22.

SUNDAY, MAY 29.

Isla of Kent, Shields, May 15.
La Bourgogne, Havre, May 21.

Arrived—Monday, May 23.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen May 14 and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:18 P. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Avonmouth May 11, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Copenhagen, (Br.,) Jones, St. Thomas May 16, in ballast and with passengers to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam May 12, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Powderham, (Br.,) Prout, Shields May 4, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 22d.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville May 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Ellis, Santos April 27 and St. Lucia May 13, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Bailly, Yokohama, &c., Feb. 16, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 22d.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Goudie, London May 10, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Ducrot, Havre May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Lund, Copenhagen May 7, with mdse. to Furness, Withey & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 22d.

SS Gyller, (Nor.,) Alshagen, Ponce May 10 and Mayaguez 15th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Cannons, London May 12, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 P. M.

U. S. monitor Jason, League Island, Penn. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Strathfillan, (Br.,) Thompson, Hamburg May 6 and Shields 8th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 13, to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:14 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans May 18, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp May 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. South of Fire Island at 6:30 P. M.

Bark Daisy Read, Mitchell, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to Hilton & Dodge Lumber Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Battle Abbey, (Br.,) McGhie, Calcutta Feb. 8, with mdse. to Carlton & Moffatt—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WIND—Fire Island, May 23, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clearing.

Sailed.

SS Aral, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Heathfield, (Br.,) McKenzie, New York for Shanghai, was spoken April 18 in lat. 9 south, lon. 34 west.

Ship Lyndhurst, (Br.,) Beatty, New York for Yokohama, was spoken May 2 in lat. 7 south, lon. 34 west.

Miscellaneous.

ST. VINCENT, C. V., May 23.—SS Aldworth, (Br.,) Capt. Dudley, from New York May 7 for Algoa Bay, East London, &c., has put in here slightly damaged from a collision at sea with an unknown vessel.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 23.—SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Sylvania, (Br.,) sld. from Middlesborough for New York to-day.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dincklage, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Bahia, &c., arr. at Pernambuco May 21.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Kobe May 21.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Cape Corrientes, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Apex, (Br.,) Capt. Tate, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Rydal Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Suez, (Br.,) Capt. Higginbotham, from New York, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New York via Aden, &c., arr. at Calcutta to-day.

SS Mangara, (Br.,) Capt. Clausen, sld. from Huelva for New York May 17.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vietra, sld. from Oporto for New York May 17.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Naples for New York May 21.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, from New York, arr. at Genoa May 19.

SS Ellerio, (Br.,) Capt. Nivan, from New York via Cape Town, arr. at Port Natal May 21.

SS Juanita North, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam May 21.

SS Madura, (Br.,) Capt. Fair, from New York, arr. at Antwerp May 21.

SS Micmac, (Br.,) Capt. Meikle, from New York, arr. at Antwerp May 21.

SS W. I. Radcliffe, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York, arr. at Cork to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Aldworth, (Br.,) Capt. Dudley, from New York for Algoa Bay, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville at 10:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

NO DAY-DREAMS!

We Live in a Real World, Let Us Have the Real Truth.

A tonic has been described by Dr. A. E. Budger of London as a therapeutist's day-dream, a scientific absurdity. Merely to lash a sickly body into spasmodic activity to be followed by utter exhaustion is the worst medical practice in the world. But nine patients out of ten cling to their illusions, and when the collapse comes they attribute it to almost every cause on earth but the right one.

There is no real strength except in digested food; the problem is to get the food digested. If the stomach is tired, along with the rest of the body, it cannot turn the food over and over so as to expose every part of it to the action of the gastric juice. The victuals will lie and rot unless the stomach gets help. For this purpose a whiskey of undoubted purity is ordered by the most enlightened physicians. Some of the stuff sold as whiskey is utterly unfit to be swallowed, and no sane man would put it into his stomach if he knew what it was made of.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has stood the most severe tests by chemists and is indorsed by physicians.

You cannot safely trifle with your digestion. If you feel a sense of weight and fullness after eating, you need the help that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey never fails to give in turning bread and meat into bone, blood, and muscle.

Make a Note of It.

When your $15 buys a Suit of Clothes that bears all the distinguishing marks of high-class work, that wears as well as one you have willingly paid $30 for, and that is in every particular the counterpart of other tailors' $30 suits, your money is doing more than you expect of it, isn't it? Yet that's exactly the returns your

$15.00

brings if left in our stores. The best test is a trial. Money back if dissatisfied.

W. C. Loftus & Co.
Broadway, cor. Prince (11th floor)
1,191 B'way, near 28th. | 125th & Lexington Av.
Sun Building, nr. Bridge. | 25 Whitehall St.
BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY — TROY.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap will eradicate all Blemishes of the skin. WOODBURY'S Facial Cream for chapped hands, face, or lips is unequaled. Send 20 cents for sample of each of WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination. J. H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
in Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWING DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

Chapter Headings from Recent Stories

OF present and especial importance are the following features, briefly summarized from recent announcements:

The Wanamaker Wheel Club *The Cooking-by-Gas School*
The Sale of Gas Ranges *The Remnant Sale of Fine Silks*
The Sale of Men's $20 and $30 Suits at $15

All typical movements of the Wanamaker Store, and all of large public interest;—hence dignified, attractive, profitable.

The Humber-Continental-Monarch Club. Bicycles on Monthly Payments. WE call this, for short, the "Wanamaker Wheel Club." In operation it conforms to the policy made familiar by the History and Book Clubs.

We require an initial payment of $5 to cover club expenses.

We require you to furnish us with satisfactory references.

These conditions having been fulfilled, we will *at once* deliver you a bicycle in accordance with your specifications, on these terms:—

Humber, at $73, monthly payments of $10.

Monarch, at $50, monthly payments of $8.33.

Continental, at $40, monthly payments of $5.

Payments begin thirty days after delivery of wheel. The extra charges for brake and mud-guards heretofore established will be continued in effect. The number of wheels to be distributed by this plan is definitely and irrevocably limited.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

Table Linen; Napkins and Towels. HARDLY a want in household linens that we cannot supply. Fine qualities mostly in this stock, though not necessarily high-priced. We're mentioning a few lines to-day showing how little the outlay necessary for supplying present needs.

TABLE LINEN

At 35c. yd—Good honest unbleached, 67 in.
At 50c. yd—Extra unbleached, 65 in.
At 40c. yd—Bleached, 60 in.
At 65c. yd—Full bleached, Scotch.

NAPKINS

At $1.50 doz—Heavy Scotch, 20 in. square.
At $2.50 doz—Extra large, Irish, 25 in. square.

A fine quality overcast, fringed doylies, 15 in. square, is being shown at $1.50 a dozen, also double huck, full bleached towels, 23x46 in., at 25c. Unusually good values, both.

Fourth avenue.

Those Toilet Sets Again. THE first announcement of a reduction in price on these desirable goods caused a rush for them that cleared out the stock quickly. But we've received a second shipment that is to go at the same absurdly little figures.

There's one lot of underglazed printed toilet sets in blue, brown and green, that at $3.50 a set were very good value. Now you may have a set at $2.50.

Then there's another offering of fine English porcelain toilet sets in brown, pink and green, heavily gold stippled; fairly priced at $7.50, for which you're now asked to pay only $5.50. Twelve pieces to the set. At these prices they can't last long.

Basement.

Irish Linen Batiste at About Half Prices. A POPULAR fabric last season, it will be doubly popular now that its price is halved. It's a particularly good thing for Summer gowns, because it *soils slowly* on account of its smooth, hard linen surface and its natural-linen color. It stands wear, too, as nothing but linen can, yet is filmy enough for the hottest weather. Almost an ideal fabric for an outing gown, you see, and, in addition, very cheap;—that is, here.

Last season's prices ranged from 25c. to 55c. a yard. Our present prices range from 14c. to 35c. for the same qualities. Goods are 30 and 32 inches wide.

There are also some values in Irish linen homespuns which will attract you if you wish that serviceable fabric.

12½c., 15c. and 20c. a yard.

Rotunda.

The Right Kind of Made-to-Measure Clothing. THE right kind is the kind that gives you perfect satisfaction at the lowest cost,—isn't that it? If you are not already acquainted with the character of our merchant tailoring and our price, we honestly think it will profit you to investigate both.

We are not "cheap tailors," although we do tailoring cheaply. We intend that you shall be happy in your transaction with us as long as the suit lasts,—not merely for a week or two. "Cheap tailoring," in the common sense cannot accomplish this. We turn out the very best possible kind of work, at the very lowest possible price;—that's the whole story, and it's a story that is being told of us all over the State by a great many highly pleased customers. If you try us once, we'll have you saying the same thing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Light Weight Bed Clothing. TIME to lay aside the heavy, burdensome coverings. For these warmer nights we've gathered a good supply of the lighter sorts of bed clothing—excellent qualities—very reasonably priced. Some of them quoted here:

BLANKETS—Light weight.

For single beds, at $3 and $3.50 a pair.
For double beds, at $3.50 and $4.25 a pair.
For extra large beds, at $6 and $7.50 a pair.
Medium weight blankets, at $2 to $3.75 a pair.

BEDSPREADS

Single beds, hemmed, 75c. to $1 each.
Double beds, Marseilles patterns, 75c. to $1.

Good quality silkoline comfortables, in attractive designs, at $1 and $1.50.

Third floor.

Field and Marine Glasses. A LITTLE item of much interest, particularly to votaries of yachting, racing and cycling. An importation of fine quality glasses just added to our stock will be offered this morning this way:—

Field Glasses, 21 lignes, regularly $7; now $5.
Field Glasses, 24 lignes, regularly $8.50; now $6.
Field Glasses, 26 lignes, regularly $9.75; now $7.
Achromatic Cyclist Glass, 15 lignes; black morocco case; to strap on handle bars; regularly $11; now $8.50.
Aluminum Achromatic day and night Glasses, with sun slides, 24 lignes, regularly $14; now $10.
Small Lemaire Racing Glass, regularly $30; now $22.50.

Broadway.

To-day's Gas Range Lesson. FROM one thousand to fifteen hundred people, so far as such a thing can be judged, are learning daily from Miss Lemcke's lectures in the Cooking-by-Gas School that the gas range is as effective as it is convenient and (better yet) as economical as it is effective. The gas range is as much of an improvement over the coal-burning stove as the latter was over the open fire-place and brick oven of our ancestors. Most people know this, but the idea seems to be widely extended that gas-cooking is *expensive.* It isn't,—it's cheaper than coal, besides being quicker and easier.

We are showing nearly one hundred styles in gas ranges and cookers, and our arrangement with the gas companies is such that the ranges purchased from us will be delivered and connected free, in eight-tenths of Manhattan, all Brooklyn and all Long Island City.

Miss Lemcke's lectures to-day are as follows:

At 10.30 A. M.—On Bread Baking; Roast Chicken; Orange Cream; Meringue Pie. Bread will be baked and chicken roasted at same time and in same oven.

At 2.30 P. M.—Broiled Steak, Sauce Bernaise; Potato Croquettes; Lobster Salad.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SMALLPOX ABOARD SHIP.

The Pisa from Hamburg with 900 Passengers, Many Bound for New York, Detained at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 23.—The steamer Pisa, which arrived last night from Hamburg, is detained at quarantine. Two persons suffering from smallpox were taken off the Pisa just before she left Hamburg. No one will be allowed to land here until the expiration of three days.

After sailing and when nine days out, two more cases of smallpox broke out. There are 900 passengers on the boat, many of them bound for New York. Arrangements are being made to have all landed here and forwarded. The baggage will be fumigated.

Fire at the Navy Yard.

A fire occurred about 11 o'clock last night on the main floor of the paint shop, known as Building No. 10, in the navy yard. The fire brigade in the navy yard and the fire boats Seth Low, Havemeyer, and Doody hurried up and extinguished the flames after damage to the extent of $4,000 had been done. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PACKING PLANT PURCHASED.

Hammond Company Gets the Moran Property at St. Joseph.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Hammond Packing Company has closed negotiations with the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company for the purchase of the Moran plant at that place, and will make large additions and improvements to it during the coming year.

Including the new acquisition, the Hammond Company has three large plants, the principal one at Hammond, Ind., and another at South Omaha, Neb., where it employs about 1,000 men.

The plant just acquired at St. Joseph has been occupied for about a year by Swift & Co., who have since built a large plant of their own.

Senator Foraker's Father Dead.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Henry S. Foraker, father of Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, died at Hillsborough, Ohio, to-day, aged eighty-three.

C. H. Treat Assumes Office.

Charles H. Treat yesterday assumed the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, succeeding John A. Mason.

THE INVASION OF CUBA

Persistent Rumors of an Immediate Forward Movement Current in Washington.

DOUBTED BY MILITARY EXPERTS

Equipment and Training of the Volunteer Army, They Say, Are Not Sufficiently Advanced—Pressure on the President.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Talk of the "immediate" invasion of Cuba persists here in circles supposedly well informed, in spite of the fact that the military experts of the War Department consider an immediate invasion impossible. There is nothing to indicate that the plans for the movement on Cuba have been changed. The intention to postpone sending a large army to the island until after the rainy season was long ago abandoned. When the climate bugaboo was disposed of, it became a mere matter of how soon the army could be got ready. That is the question now.

Every law of military strategy, these experts say, would dictate that the seas should be cleared of the Spanish warships before troops are dispatched to Cuba, but there are few officials of the War Department who do not recognize that the fleet of Admiral Cervera is very likely to be disposed of before the volunteer forces are in shape to be sent to Cuban soil. Gen. Miles is lingering here instead of going to the front, as he expects to do when the army is prepared to advance in earnest. Gen. Miles, as has been stated heretofore in these dispatches, is not opposed to an immediate movement toward Cuba, but he is opposed to the invasion until the army is ready.

Gen. Miles's Advice Adopted.

He has from the outset advocated sending to the island an army strong enough to take the offensive from the first landing, and large enough to conquer Blanco with one blow. He opposed the scheme which found favor with the Administration for a time of sending over a small force of regulars to effect a landing and establish communication with and a base of supplies for the insurgents. He urged the forwarding of 50,000 or 75,000 men to the island just as soon as they could be got ready. His idea won the day, and ever since that decision was reached the energies and the efforts of the War Department have been devoted to getting ready the army which is to be thrown against Blanco just as soon as it can be equipped and trained sufficiently. That work is going on now with all possible speed at Tampa, at Chickamauga, at Washington, and other camps.

To send the raw recruits at those camps to Cuba in their present state of training and equipment is ranked by regular army men as an impossibility. That is why they say the "immediate" invasion of Cuba is out of the question. That there will be a forward movement the moment the recruited army is in working shape, they are equally positive. The invasion, they say, will be immediately after the volunteer army is pronounced fit to fight by the men who know a soldier when they see one.

Pressure from Religious Bodies.

Meanwhile strong pressure has been brought to bear on the President by the religious and charitable relief organizations of the country, who have urged the duty of invading the island in defiance of military canons in order to save the reconcentrados from satrvation by wholesale. To this and to the pressure from the politicians who reflect the discontent of the people with anything savoring of delay on the part of the army is attributed much of the strength of the "immediate" invasion movement.

There is every reason to believe that the advance on Cuba will be made the moment sound military judgment finds the new army in fair working condition. By that time, it is confidently predicted, the disturbing factor of the Spanish Squadron will have been removed. By that time, too, a fleet of transports sufficient to convey 20,000 or 25,000 men across the Gulf will be ready at Tampa, which, by making two or three trips, will be able to deliver the entire army of 50,000 or 75,000 men on the coast of the island under the guns of our warships.

There are now at Tampa some 25,000 men, mostly regulars, who probably will constitute the first detail of the invading army and who may be sent over as soon as the possibility of interruption from the squadron under Admiral Cervera ceases to exist, to be followed by the best equipped of the volunteers at Chickamauga. When that will be depends on Sampson and Schley.

FOOD DUTY FREE IN CUBA.

Decree of the Colonial Government to Encourage Importations.

MADRID, May 23.—A dispatch received from Havana says the Colonial Government "has decreed that the importations of food into all ports of Cuba are to be duty free."

COMBINATION AGAINST W. B. ATTERBURY.

His Supremacy in the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, Threatened by Anti-Platt Men.

Walter B. Atterbury, the leader of the Republican organization in Brooklyn, since Theodore B. Willis passed under a cloud, now has the fight of his life on his hands in his own ward, the Twenty-third. Mr. Atterbury's control of the ward has long been undisputed, but a combination now exists against him in which the most prominent figure is Ernst Nathan, who for a brief period ranked as a "boss" in Brooklyn, and has since been out of politics.

Mr. Nathan now sees an opportunity to get back into power, and has allied himself with the anti-Platt people in the ward, who will not forgive Atterbury for swinging over to Tracy before the City Convention of 1897. Another member of the combination is Postmaster Francis H. Wilson, who has hitherto been a strong Atterbury man and who made the speech nominating that gentleman for Sheriff at the County Convention of 1897, at which Jacob Worth was deposed from the Brooklyn leadership.

Atterbury's friends are very indignant with Wilson, and assert that his position is one of ingratitude. Atterbury, it has long been believed, secured the Postmastership for Wilson, and this the Postmaster has never denied. His friends say, however, that his position is simply that of an anti-Platt man. Mr. Wilson has consistently opposed Platt throughout his political career, and has never concealed his dissatisfaction with Atterbury's alliance with the Senator. Wilson voted for Tracy, but did so from the standpoint of party loyalty, and not from any liking for Platt.

The third member of the combination is Internal Revenue Collector Moore, who was also formerly an Atterbury man. Mr. Atterbury had much to do with securing the Collectorship for Moore, but his frequent boasts that he had "made Moore" roused the latter's indignation, and a quarrel ensued, as a result of which Moore is now allied with the anti-Atterbury forces.

The Atterbury people charge motives of spite and revenge against the whole combination. At the meeting of Atterbury men held on Saturday night, Atterbury is reported to have said that Ernst Nathan asked him to use his influence to get Nathan made a Police Commissioner when that office was within the gift of the Platt organization. Atterbury says he refused, telling Nathan that Senator Platt would not approve the selection, and even if he did, the appointment would be "most obnoxious to the Republican organization."

As a matter of fact, the anti-Platt sentiment in the ward is the real danger to Atterbury. The ward is strongly anti-Platt, and there has been much dissatisfaction with Atterbury's attitude from the first. His relations with Willis and Dady are now used as an argument against him. While no personal stigma attaches to Atterbury, the ward is deeply disgusted with the performances of the Willis-Dady-Atterbury combination, especially since the City Works and Grand Jury scandals have come out.

Forty-six Theological Graduates.

Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania preached a baccalaureate sermon last night to the forty-six students of the graduating class of the General Theological Seminary in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square. The five standing highest in the class will receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
has the natural
fragrance of
Spring Violets.

ACTIVITY AT CHICKAMAUGA

The First Formal Parade of a Division of an Army Corps.

NINE THOUSAND IN LINE

Three Brigades Abreast Presented an Array Extending a Mile—Regimental Drills Have Begun—Troops Rapidly Filling.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 23.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, until recently in command of the Fifth Corps at Tampa, reported here to-day to Gen. Brooke, having been assigned by the War Department to the command of the Third Corps.

The First Division of the First Army Corps was reviewed to-day by its commander, Major Gen. James H. Wilson. Although no particular demonstration was made, it was a spectacular scene, made doubly interesting because it was the first great formal movement by a large body of troops organized for the American-Spanish war. It is, moreover, said to be the first review of the kind since the civil war.

It began early in the cool of the day, before 9 o'clock. The three brigades of the First Division, nine regiments, practically 9,000 men, formed a line of battle, the right resting north of the historic Kelley Field. Thence it ran a mile, perhaps, along the ridge, a portion of the command forming in the rear, a second line as if for a reserve in an assault.

After the usual formal inspection of the line, which took some time, the division formed and moved in column of fours, changing direction twice until on a line parallel with Gen. Wilson, who sat on a magnificent horse in front of a group of staff officers. The lines were formed with remarkable rapidity and precision. Then in column of companies, that is, each company marching in line one behind another, the division advanced in splendid form. It was a grand sight to witness, and all the veterans in the camp enjoyed the unusual spectacle. Nothing they said since the breaking out of the war had so strikingly emphasized the fact that hostilities had actually begun as this did.

Each regiment in the lines had a reputation to maintain, and every company and individual was impressed with the necessity of doing the best possible. The result was singularly gratifying. The marching was, as a rule, in excellent time, the alignments accurate, and the distances well maintained. Gen. Wilson expressed himself as delighted and very proud of the fact that the division, when manoeuvred together for the first time, should act so much like regulars.

With the morning sun glancing from polished arms and trappings and the silken Stars and Stripes and State flags waving in the breeze that came from Missionary Ridge the sight was a glorious one and inspired great enthusiasm among spectators as well as the men in line.

Regimental Drills Begin.

The regimental and brigade drills began to-day, and will be prosecuted with activity each day. The men are being put through the manual and such manoeuvres as they may be able to stand. It is not intended to force them to severe work at present, the purpose being to accustom them gradually to work under a hot sun.

Inspector General Breckinridge and staff visited the park to-day, and inspected the camp of the second division of the First Corps, which they found to be in excellent condition. Sanitary conditions, however, are to be improved. The First District of Columbia Infantry, Col. Harries, 12 companies, 982 officers and men, arrived to-day fully equipped. They complete the Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps. The Third Tennessee, Col. Fyffe, arrived to-night, and the Fiftieth Iowa, Col. D. B. Jackson, passed through to-day for Tampa.

The remains of George M. Walker, Company D, First Missouri, who was killed in the railroad accident Thursday, were shipped to his home at St. Louis. The other injured men are doing well, no dangerous symptoms having appeared.

Gen. Brooke to-day assigned the following as provisional commanders of the three divisions of the First Corps: Gen. Wilson, First Division; Col. Bobleter of Minnesota the Second, (Gen Bates has been ordered to Mobile,) and Col. Van Duze of the Fourteenth Minnesota, to command the Third Division, Gen. A. K. Arnold having been ordered to Mobile.

A CONGRESSMAN GOES TO WAR.

Representative Robbins of Pennsylvania Made a Captain by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Robbins of Pennsylvania was given authority to-day to go to the front in the Cuban invasion. Mr. Robbins called on the President to-day and was with him but a few minutes before he went over to the Secretary of War for his assignment. He bore with him a written order to appoint the Hon. E. E. Robbins of Pennsylvania Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, signed by William McKinley.

Mr. Robbins represents the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, and was the Major and Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, State Militia. He served ten years in the militia, and when four regiments of his old brigade were ordered to move forward for the invasion of Cuba he determined to go with them.

Massachusetts Troops Praised.

BOSTON, May 23.—It appears that the good condition in which the President's call for troops found the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia has been much commented upon, and to-day it was officially noticed in a letter which Adjt. Gen. Dalton received from Capt. E. M. Weaver, the United States officer who mustered the commands into the United States volunteer service, in which Capt. Weaver says:

"I would take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate you on the truly splendid regiments contributed by Massachusetts. I doubt very much whether any other State has sent to the front regiments so well drilled and so completely equipped."

Volunteers for Dutch Island.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday morning assigned the First Battalion of Rhode Island Volunteers, now quartered at Quonsett, R. I., to the fortifications at Dutch Island. The disposal of the reserves which have not already been assigned to duty will be made to-day. It is believed that the detail of troops for Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Slocum will be selected from New York regiments.

A Pennsylvania Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—President McKinley gave positive assurance to-day of the appointment of Gen. John A. Wiley of Franklin, Penn., as Brigadier General of Volunteers. Announcement of the appointment soon will be made. Both Gen. Wiley and Gen. Gobin, the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, had been urged for the place.

Declines Army Appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Andrew C. Gray, a son of Senator Gray of Delaware, who was recently nominated as Judge Advocate, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the Volunteer Army, has notified Secretary Alger that he will not be able to accept the appointment.

BRITISH VESSEL RELEASED

The Ardanmhor, Leased by the Ward Line, Was Seized by Mistake.

THE OSCEOLA CAPTURED HER

She Had Been Engaged in the Cattle Trade Between Southern Ports, but Was Not Trying to Run the Blockade.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23.—The British steamer Ardanmhor, Capt. Dana, which came into port this morning in charge of an Ensign from the auxiliary gunboat Osceola, by which the vessel Ardanmhor was seized yesterday off Carysfort Light, has been released. The steamer was captured, it is claimed, because she was acting in a suspicious manner and was supposed to be trying to enter Havana Harbor. She was here several weeks ago with a cargo of cattle for Havana, having been turned back by the blockade fleet.

Her release this afternoon was by order of Commodore Remey. There is a good deal of mystery as to why she was seized, as Carysfort Light, where she was overhauled by the Osceola, is off the Florida coast and more than 100 miles north of here.

Upon the arrival of the Ardanmhor at Key West, Capt. Dana made a formal protest to the British Consul here, Mr. Taylor, who laid the case before Commodore Remey with the above result. It is thought the affair is now closed.

The British steamer Ardanmhor sailed from Guanta, Venezuela, on April 22, bound for Havana, with a cargo of 873 head of cattle. She was turned back by the blockade fleet, put into Key West, and reached New York on May 4. She reported that when off Matanzas on April 27, at 8:30 P. M., she was boarded by officers of the United States cruiser Cincinnati and was warned that she must not enter any Cuban port. She lost only eighteen head of cattle on the voyage, and her cargo was sold here.

The Ardanmhor has been in the cattle trade between Guanta and Havana for the past six months. She belongs to the Ardan Line of steamers, registers 1,838 tons, and is chartered by James E. Ward & Co. of this city, otherwise the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. She sailed from here on March 17, after having cleared for Nassau, New Providence, and Mexican ports.

At the offices of James E. Ward & Co., this morning, it was said there was no truth in the allegation that the steamer Ardanmhor was trying to run the blockade of Havana, and surprise was expressed at the fact that she had been seized. It was alleged that the Ward Line people had never had anything to do with the Ardanmhor until after she discharged her cargo of cattle at New York, when they chartered her. When the steamer left New York on May 17 she had on board a general cargo, consisting principally of railroad iron, manufactured iron, and lumber. She was bound for Nassau and Mexican ports. She left Nassau on Sunday night last, and was bound from there to Tampico, Mexico, and from there to Vera Cruz, returning here after touching at Progreso.

The officials of the Ward Line say there has not been the slightest thought of attempting to enter any Cuban port, as could be demonstrated by the fact that the Ardanmhor had nothing in her cargo suitable for a blockaded port. It was added that the authorities at Washington would be at once communicated with on the subject.

PRIZE COURT AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, May 23.—Judge Locke, in the United States District Court, to-day heard arguments in three of the most important prize cases—those of the Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover, and the Catalina. A number of counsel appeared, and it was contended, on an extended citation of authorities, that all three vessels should be condemned as lawful prizes.

Arguments against this contention were made by an array of counsel representing the various interests, including the owners of the vessels and their cargoes. Judge Locke reserved decision.

SYSTEM OF COAST SIGNALS.

Navy Department in Connection by Wire with Patrols from Bar Harbor to Galveston.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Under the energetic management of Capt. Bartlett, who was recalled from the retired list into the active service of the Navy Department for the purpose, there has just been perfected an admirable and thorough system of coast signaling for war purposes.

The Navy Department itself established thirty stations on the coast, manned by naval militiamen. Then it called into service 1,000 lighthouse employes and 1,000 lifesaving men, making a total force of over 3,000 men who patrol the great shore line from Bar Harbor to Galveston, night and day and in all weather, watching for the approach of an enemy or for a signal from any passing United States warship.

Arrangements have been made so that all of these watchers can communicate in a few minutes with a telegraph or telephone line, and all these lines centre in the office of Capt. Bartlett in the Navy Department, who is thus prepared to give the War Board instant notice of any significant ship movements on the coast.

Submarine Divers to Key West.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23.—Sixteen submarine divers from Norfolk arrived here this morning en route to Key West. They say they have been ordered there to clean the bottoms of Sampson's and Schley's vessels.

Dispatches from the Marblehead.

BOSTON, May 23.—The steamer Beverly, which arrived here to-day from Kingston, Jamaica, brought dispatches from the United States cruiser Marblehead for the Navy Department. The dispatches were brought to Kingston by the steamer Adula from Cienfuegos, and there transferred to the Beverly.

Tug Sinks; Man Drowned.

The tug Wendell Goodwin, owned by R. J. Barrett, sank at the White Star Line pier, foot of West Tenth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She was tied up with a lighter and two other tugs for the night. Hiram Tyler, the engineer, and Jeremiah Lynch were asleep in their bunks when she began to sink. Lynch got out and clung to the smokestack, the top of which remained above water, while Tyler was not seen again. Three of the crew of the tug Lewis Pulver heard Lynch's cries and rescued him. The cause of the tug's foundering is a matter of conjecture.

The Merritt & Chapman Derrick Company raised the tug yesterday afternoon, and the body of Tyler was recovered. It was lying across the room, with the hands clenched and bearing evidence of a terrific struggle to escape. In the pockets of the clothing were found $75 in cash and some valuable diamond jewelry.

Lynch, who was the cook, explained that the money and jewelry must have been indirectly responsible for Tyler's death. While the other men on the tug slept with doors unlocked, he feared thieves, and always bolted the door.

Mayflower Descendants Meet.

The semi-annual meeting and reception of the Society of Mayflower descendants of the State of New York took place last evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria, more than 250 persons being present. Henry E. Howland, Governor of the society, presided. A handsomely bound copy of Bradford's "History of the Plymouth Colony," together with a set of engrossed resolutions, were presented to Richard H. Greene, the historian of the society. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, was present.

Watertown Clergyman's Suicide.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 23.—Daniel L. R. Libby, a Universalist clergyman of Watertown and a patient in the St. Lawrence State Hospital, strangled himself with a screen curtain torn from the ward windows yesterday in the absence of the attendant. He was dead when found.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter for assignment to duty.

Post Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, United States Army, will report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, at Mobile, Ala., for assignment to duty with a regiment.

Post Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, United States Army, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter at Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty with a regiment.

So much of special order of April 12, assigning Second Lieut. Warren S. Barlow to the Fifteenth Infantry, Company H, is amended so as to assign him to Company G of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to join his company.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Chaplain T. J. Harbaugh, Sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter for assignment to staff duty.

First Lieut. Clement A. Flagler, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty on his staff.

Major Joseph M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry, will, upon the completion of his present duties pertaining to the purchase of horses for the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. William F. Flynn, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry, hereby relieved.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Second Lieut. George A. Nugent, Sixth Artillery, to enable him to accept a commission of Captain in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis W. Harrell, United States Army, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General of the expedition to the Philippine Islands for duty.

Capt. Philip Reade, Third Infantry, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., at once and report to Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Volunteers, for staff duty.

Capt. John C. Hardy, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect May 13.

Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, for duty on his staff.

Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from duty on the staff of Major Gen. John J. Coppinger at Mobile, Ala., and will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of that department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph M. Henry, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon in charge of the United States hospital ship, for duty.

Second Lieut Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry, now on sick leave, is detailed for duty as Quartermaster and Commissary of the United States Army hospital ship at New York City, and will report accordingly to the proper officer at the hospital.

Major Edward M. Hayes, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of North Carolina, and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with the cavalry belonging thereto.

First Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for duty as Acting Chief Engineer officer, First Army Corps.

Assignments of officers of the Medical Department: To the First Army Corps—Lieut. Col. Rush Huidekoper, United States Volunteers. Second Army Corps—Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, United States Volunteers. Third Army Corps—Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, United States Volunteers. Fourth Army Corps—Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, United States Volunteers. Fifth Army Corps—Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, United States Volunteers. Sixth Army Corps—Lieut. Col. Nicholas Senn, United States Volunteers. Seventh Army Corps—Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, United States Volunteers.

Navy.

C. S. Keehl is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Passaic.

H. L. Miller is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Nantucket.

W. B. Coleman is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Nantucket.

F. H. Silvers is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Resolute.

J. F. Tatom is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Resolute.

H. F. Fuller is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Lehigh.

W. O. Cohn is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Lehigh.

Guy Norman, 66 State Street, Boston, is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Iowa.

C. M. Vreeland is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Badger.

T. Goldinger is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Badger.

D. A. Dugan is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Badger.

W. P. O'Rourke is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Badger.

H. K. Anzolius, Philadelphia, is appointed Ensign.

T. C. Hall, Philadelphia, is appointed Ensign.

J. Cottrell, Baltimore, is appointed Ensign.

J. H. Crozier is appointed Ensign.

J. Byrne, East Boston, is appointed Ensign.

F. H. Ainsworth, Washington, is appointed Ensign.

J. C. Summers, 235 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, is appointed Ensign.

D. D. Book, 159 Washington Park, Brooklyn, is appointed Ensign.

A. J. Henriques, Washington, is appointed Ensign.

G. F. Thomas, Scotch Plains, N. J., is appointed Ensign.

P. McGill is appointed Passed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Resolute.

M. Simpson is appointed Passed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Badger.

R. P. O'Neil is appointed Passed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Catskill.

S. V. Merritt is appointed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Lehigh.

T. O. Hudson is appointed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Port Royal Naval Station.

J. R. M. Dillon is appointed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Passaic.

J. M. Ward is appointed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Nantucket.

A. H. Heppner, 421 Henry Street, Brooklyn, is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

R. A. Zerega is appointed Assistant Paymaster and ordered to the Jason.

J. J. Huize is appointed Assistant Paymaster and ordered to the Passaic.

W. C. Jones is appointed Assistant Paymaster and ordered to the Nantucket.

L. Epple is appointed Assistant Paymaster and ordered to the Lehigh.

R. S. Paul is appointed Chief Engineer and ordered to the Dixie.

F. J. McMahon, Washington, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

William D. Weaver, Havemeyer Building, New York, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

H. S. Pugsley, 848 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

W. C. Bennett, Elizabeth, N. J., is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

B. F. Hart, Jr., is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Badger.

R. P. Browne is appointed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Dixie.

R. C. Wilson is appointed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Passaic.

W. A. Furlong is appointed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Nantucket.

W. T. Clarke, Chicago, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

T. W. Clark, Cambridge, Mass., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

J. I. Wile, Rochester, N. Y., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

H. W. Anderson is appointed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Badger

Paymaster's Clerk J. Dirckinck's appointment to the Alliance is revoked when his accounts are settled.

Paymaster's Clerk E. W. Itsinger is appointed to the Puritan when his accounts are settled.

Lieut. Commander E. W. Sturdy is detached from the Wabash and ordered to command the Pompey.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered immediately to the Celtic.

Lieut. Commander E. L. Amory, retired, is ordered to the Wabash.

Chief Engineer G. E. Tower is detached from receiving duty at Washington and ordered to the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Paymaster J. B. Richmond is detached from duty in connection with the accounts of the Richmond, and ordered immediately to the Richmond.

Assistant Engineer John A. Henderson, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Pay Director W. W. Williams is detached from the naval station at Puget Sound and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital.

Chief Engineer E. A. Mego, retired, has his orders to the Pensacola Navy Yard revoked.

Chief Engineer R. R. Leitch is ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Boatswain John Sutton is ordered to the Key West Naval Station.

Commander Eugene C. Leutze is detached from command of the Alert and ordered to command the Monterey.

Henry C. Davis is appointed Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

Manchlin Niven is appointed Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

Louis N. Gutick is appointed Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

Louis A. Frothingham is appointed Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

Edwin A. Jones is appointed Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

Smedley D. Butler is appointed Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. F. Halsey is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, with the Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer C. B. Fordham is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer Thomas Alward is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer J. F. Hanley is ordered to the Puritan.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Mackey is ordered to the Amphitrite.

Assistant Engineer J. W. Gilmore is ordered to the Detroit.

Assistant Engineer W. Messenger is ordered to the Cincinnati.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. D. Terry is ordered to the Helena.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. S. Talbot is ordered to the Terror.

Assistant Engineer L. B. Craig is ordered to the Wilmington.

Assistant Engineer W. W. Steiger is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer F. W. Roller is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Philadelphia.

N. C. Norrall is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Passaic.

L. W. Bartlett is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Passaic.

A. Sciola is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Passaic.

R. B. Quick is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Nantucket.

H. H. McIlhenney is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Nantucket.

Thomas W. Morse is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Nantucket.

W. M. Atkinson is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Resolute.

C. N. Braddock, Jr., 120 Liberty Street, New York, is appointed Lieutenant.

Thomas C. Wood is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Lehigh.

A. B. Deary is appointed Lieutenant.

George C. Reid is appointed Second Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.

Randolph M. Appleton is appointed Second Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.

Ensign R. R. Belknap is detached from the Newport and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Chaffee is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Celtic.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Edes is ordered to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Engineer S. Thompson is ordered to the Abarenda.

Ensign A. C. Cunningham is detached from the Abarenda and ordered immediatey to the Bureau of Ordnance; also detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer J. M. Hite is ordered to the Massachusetts.

Assistant Engineer F. D. Dunlap is ordered to the Indiana.

Lieut. R. K. Wright is ordered to the Kingtor as executive officer.

Lieut. F. H. Pullen is ordered to the Resolute.

Ensign C. W. Tuttle is ordered to the Celtic.

Lieut. T. C. Wood is ordered to the Gloucester.

Ensign J. J. Phelps is ordered to the Celtic.

Ensign S. R. Hurlburt is ordered to the Celtic.

Assistant Engineer C. F. Taylor is ordered to the Celtic.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. Kimball is ordered to the Coaler.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. Neilson is ordered to the Celtic.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Badlam is ordered to the Holland.

Assistant Engineer W. D. Edwards is ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. W. J. Wilson is ordered to take charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Chicago, his order of May 20 being revoked.

James H. Billanny is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Lehigh.

E. M. Peters is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Badger.

F. H. Pullen is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Resolute.

William Elliott is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Port Royal Naval Station.

E. I. Burn is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Port Royal Naval Station.

S. St. J. Eschleman is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Passaic.

R. H. McCoy is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Nantucket.

J. A. Gorgas is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Resolute.

I. Blount is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Badger.

W. Irving is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Badger.

S. Hughes, 161 Vine Street, Philadelphia, is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

J. Ross is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

William P. Stinson is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Prairie.

S. R. Hurlbut is appointed Ensign.

G. W. Tuttle, Washington, is appointed Ensign.

J. J. Phelps, Hackensack, N. J., is appointed Ensign.

D. Chase is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Prairie.

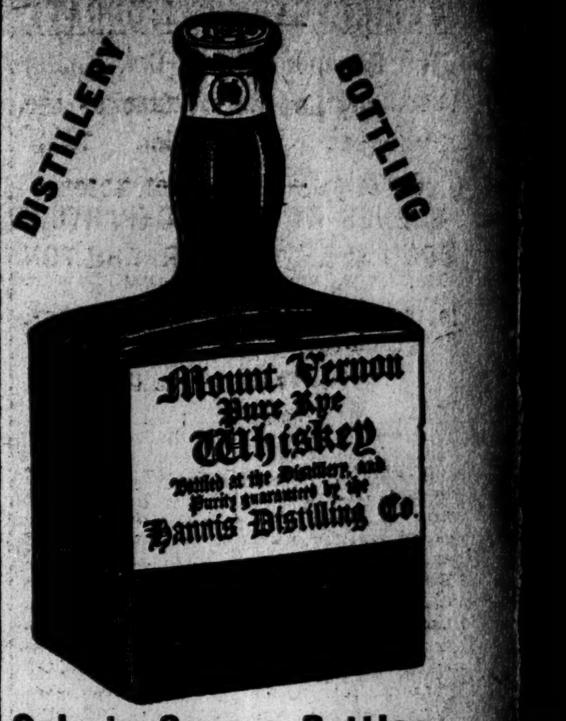
R. Borden is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Prairie.

Harry G. Shaw is appointed Ensign.

H. S. Townsend is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Port Royal Naval Station.

B. J. Jacobs is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Dixie.

A. Bartlett is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Passaic.



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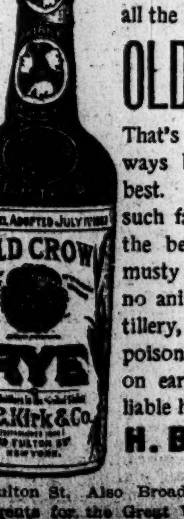

WAR REVENUE BILL DEBATE

Discussion in the Senate of the Proposed Corporation Tax, Bond Issue, and Silver Notes.

LONG SPEECH BY MR. CHILTON

He Urges that the "Plain People" Do Not Want Bonds Issued Unless They Are Absolutely Necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In the Senate to-day, after the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) called up the war revenue measure. He announced that when the Senate adjourned Friday, the pending question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. McEnery, (Dem., La.,) removing the proposed corporation tax from certain classes of corporations which were such in name only. Mr. Allison added that the reading of the bill had been completed, and that an agreement had been reached for the convenience of the Senate, to consider first the amendment providing for excise taxes on persons, firms, companies, and corporations. That amendment, Mr. Allison thought, ought to be disposed of before the remaining parts of the bill were taken up.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) delivered a long written speech upon the general features of the War Revenue bill. He expressed the opinion that the vast amount of money proposed to be raised by the pending bill would not be needed for the naval and military operations before Congress should convene next December. He did not believe, therefore, in view of the fact that the war might come to an end within a few weeks, and in view of the certainty that the situation would be cleared up materially by Dec. 1, that it was necessary to provide so large an amount for the conduct of the war as that proposed in the bill. He expressed his willingness, however, to join in furnishing ample resources for the conduct of the war until July 1, 1899. He thought it would be a mistake to appropriate an amount greater than $25,000,000 a month for war purposes.

Talk About the Dingley Law.

Entering upon a discussion of the alleged failure of the Dingley law to provide sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, Mr. Chilton was interrupted by Mr. Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) who said he was in receipt of a letter from a Collector of Customs at an important port in which the statement was made that the present war had made a serious inroad upon customs receipts. Importations had fallen off materially since the war began.

Mr. Chilton thought all such statements purely conjectural. It was notorious, he said, that the Dingley law had failed of expectations as a revenue producer.

"Well," inquired Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) "what has the Dingley law to do with the passage by the Senate of this war revenue measure?"

Mr. Chilton replied that the Dingley law and the pending bill had a very near relationship. He desired to show that the receipts from the Dingley law were not sufficient to meet the Government's demands.

"Then you are making a speech purely for political effect," suggested Mr. Spooner.

"I cannot foretell what its effect may be," replied Mr. Chilton.

Mr. Chilton then entered upon a review of that part of Mr. Allison's opening statement which dealt with the amounts likely to be raised by the measure as reported to the Senate. He believed that Mr. Allison's estimates were generally too high. He presented estimates of his own upon the various schedules of the bill, showing that the total of the probable receipts was $171,650,536. He thought this total sum was not too large, for he believed every generation ought to pay its own way.

In the course of Mr. Chilton's discussion of the proposed corporation tax, Mr. Spooner inquired if Mr. Chilton proposed to tax the business of the corporation itself.

"The tax we propose," replied Mr. Chilton, "is an occupation tax on the business of the corporation. If, however, the Senator desires to call it a franchise tax, I'll defend it as such."

"In other words," said Mr. Spooner, "you do not tax the business, but you tax the corporation doing the business simply because it is a corporation. Of course, I admit the right of Congress to levy a business, or occupation, tax."

Government Wants Funds, Not Lawsuits.

Mr. Spooner also said it was unfortunate that, in response to the Government's request for funds to conduct the war operations, propositions were being made by Congress to tender not ready money, but a batch of lawsuits.

In the course of his remarks upon the inheritance tax, Mr. Chilton expressed the opinion that, next to a tax on incomes and upon corporations, the succession tax contained more elements of justice than any other feature of the pending bill.

Mr. Chilton defended the proposition of the majority of the Finance Committee to issue certificates against the silver seigniorage.

"That issue would amount," inquired Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) "to about $42,000,000, I believe you say?"

"Yes, that is true," replied Mr. Chilton.

"It is evident," said Mr. Aldrich, "if the present price of silver be accepted, the profit upon this so-called seigniorage would be far greater than $42,000,000. If you are going to issue fiat money, why do you not proceed to do it without the pretense of issuing money against a supposed seigniorage?"

Taking a silver certificate from his pocket, Mr. Aldrich read from its face the statement that there was on deposit in the Treasury blank silver dollars, "payable to the bearer on demand."

"If certificates are issued against the so-called seigniorage," continued Mr. Aldrich, "there will not be one single silver dollar deposited in the Treasury. There has been none deposited, and there can be none, in the very nature of things. Why should we not issue fiat money and call it such?"

Mr. Aldrich said that, in accordance with the express terms of the law, the Government stood pledged to hold this so-called seigniorage in the Treasury as security for the outstanding certificates, and it could not properly be touched until those certificates had been taken care of.

"That is all a gratuity," replied Mr. Chilton. "The Senator must know there is nothing of the sort he suggests in the law. We know precisely how much silver it will require to coin a specified sum in dollars. The scale of an apothecary will decide that. Why, then, should we not utilize this silver at once? Why should we wait until it is actually coined, when it can be used now to relieve our people from the burdens of taxation? There is no reason in law, in justice, or in good faith why certificates should not be issued against this silver bullion already paid for and on hand."

Mr. Chilton said that the very prospect of the issue of bonds at an early date had caused the withholding of spare capital from the industries of the country, capitalists preferring to place their money in long-time loans to the Government. Mr. Chilton said the people, the plain people, would rebel against bonds unless the issue was absolutely necessary. The necessity for bonds did not now exist, in Mr. Chilton's opinion, and he did not think it would exist at any time during the present war.

Lodge on Taxing Corporations.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) who followed Mr. Chilton, addressed himself particularly to the proposed tax on corporations. He held that the fact that many States now levied a tax upon corporations was an argument against the proposed tax to be levied by the National Government rather than in favor of it. He said the taxation of corporations by States was eminently proper, inasmuch as the corporations received from the States the franchises they held. He felt that if the corporations were taxed by both the State and the National Governments it would result in shutting many of them out of business. Ultimately the States would be forced, in levying State and municipal taxes, to place additional burdens upon real estate, thus further oppressing the very people whom it was the professed desire of the corporation tax advocates to relieve. For the United States to tax corporations would result in the destruction of a great source of revenue to the States. Mr. Lodge objected to the corporation tax because it was unfair and inequitable. All partnerships were exempted, while all corporations were taxed.

Firms carrying on the same business as corporations were not taxed. Mr. Lodge instanced the Massachusetts shoe industry, [illegible] which was conducted by as many partnerships as corporations. The levying of a tax upon the corporations and not upon the firms or partnerships engaged in the same business would be a most unjust discrimination. He contended that a tax upon the gross receipts was not equitable, holding that one on the net profits would be fairer and just as easily ascertained. The idea of the tax, as Mr. Chilton had explained, Mr. Lodge said, was to place a burden upon a privilege the United States Government did not confer.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) inquired whether the tax would not eventually come out of the consumers of the products of the corporations.

Mr. Lodge replied that if the corporations added to the prices of their products the tax, the firms and partnerships doing the same business would have a distinct advantage.

Mr. Lodge also opposed the tax on bank deposits, particularly those in savings banks. In Massachusetts the savings banks contained deposits exceeding $500,000,000. The average amount deposited was $364. This money belonged to the poor people, the wage earners of the State, and if the tax was levied upon those deposits a blow would be struck directly at a class which ought not to be stricken, and among whom thrift ought to be encouraged.

Turley Wants Railroads Taxed.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) presented an argument in support of the corporation tax. He introduced a tabulated statement concerning the levying of the tax upon banks, railroads, and other corporations. He said the tax would fall chiefly upon railroads engaged in inter-State commerce. He was interrupted by Mr. Spooner, who said that in Wisconsin the gross earnings of railroads were taxed 4 per cent., which almost supported the State Government.

"I challenge the wisdom," said Mr. Spooner, "of the United States attempting to impose a tax of 1 per cent., as tending to force the States to resort to other sources of taxation."

Continuing his argument, Mr. Turley maintained that the railroads and banks and other corporations ought to be compelled to pay their share of the war burdens.

Mr. Turley concluded with an argument in favor of the issue of legal tender notes, as provided for in the bill reported by the majority of the Finance Committee.

A general desire was expressed by Mr. Gorman and others that the Senate should be in possession of the changes in the bill that were agreed upon by the committee since the adjournment Friday. In response to this, Mr. Allison made a statement outlining the changes to be proposed by the Finance Committee. All of these changes have been covered by THE NEW YORK TIMES's dispatches.

It was then agreed that the bill should not be pressed further to-day, and it was laid aside.

WAR BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Measures Passed Relating to Payment of Volunteers and to Regular Army Officers Serving with Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill providing for the payment of volunteers from their enrollment, and authorized the Secretary of War to pay troops embarking for Manila one month in advance.

The Senate bill providing that officers of the regular army who may be made staff officers in the volunteer service shall not vacate their offices in the regular army was called up by Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa.) The measure, it was explained, was amendatory of the recent general volunteer act, and was intended to make certain that no vacation of regular officers would follow staff appointments from the regular army. Pay only as staff officers would be drawn. The bill was amended so as to include army officers appointed to the Volunteer Engineer Corps, and was then passed.

No other business of general interest was transacted in the House to-day.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Some Who Oppose It in the Senate Trying to Prevent a Revival of the Issue This Term.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has been revived in the Senate to a certain extent since the Hawaiian resolutions were reported in the House, and the friends of annexation have been quoted as expressing a determination to press the House resolution in the Senate during the present session in case it should pass the House, for fear that the short session would not afford time to secure its thorough consideration.

The opponents of annexation declare they will not agree to the revival of the question in any way in the Senate before the adjournment of this session, and some of the Democratic opponents do not hesitate to say that rather than have the Hawaiian question reconsidered they will debate the war revenue bill indefinitely.

Senator White, (Dem., Cal.,) who has been one of the most persistent opponents of annexation, to-day gave the following outline of his position on the question: "Before the present Congress assembled it was stated that the treaty would be pressed immediately on the opening of the session. This was not done. On the contrary, the matter was not called up until we were well into January. The debate was quite active for a while, then the subject was dropped, because the friends of the treaty were short of votes, and it has not since been revived in the Senate. If any attempt is made, now that the time for adjournment ought to be near, to reagitate annexation under the resolution theory the result cannot be favorable to an early disposition of the important legislation pending in Congress, but will keep Congress in session all Summer. The power to admit a territory or dependency by resolution is doubtful. Texas came in by resolution, but was admitted as a State under a provision of the Constitution expressly giving Congress the right to admit new States. This and many more equally cogent arguments will be elaborated whenever this interesting matter shall be publicly debated. The sensible thing to do is to suspend further proceedings on the subject of annexation until the war with Spain is over and we face the new problems resulting from our success at arms."

BILL TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

Provides for Five Cruisers, Ten Torpedo Boats, Fifteen Destroyers, and Fifteen Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Pearce of Missouri to-day introduced a bill for an increase in the naval establishment as follows: Five first-class cruisers to carry the heaviest armor practicable and the most powerful ordnance, displacement 11,500 tons, minimum average speed 20 knots per hour, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not more than $4,000,000; ten torpedo boats of about 150 tons displacement, to have highest practicable speed, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not over $200,000 each; fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers, about 400 tons displacement, of the highest practicable speed, the cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $500,000 each; fifteen steel gunboats of about 2,000 tons displacement, with highest practicable speed, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not over $650,000 each.

No two of the cruisers nor four of the torpedo boats, nor five of the destroyers, nor five of the gunboats shall be built in any one yard or by one contracting party.

All material for them is to be of domestic manufacture.

One cruiser, three torpedo boats, three destroyers, and three gunboats are to be built on the Pacific Coast under certain restrictions.

Radical Changes for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) to-day introduced a bill which provides that during the war with Spain the President be authorized in his discretion to place upon the retired list any officer in the army above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and any officer in the navy above the rank or relative rank of Commander, and to fix in his discretion as the retired pay of any such officer any rate now by law provided for officers retired for any of the various causes for retirement, and the President may fill every vacancy happening through retirement by promotion through selection and not according to seniority.

To Increase the Corps of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate a communication was received from Secretary of War Alger, together with a draft of a bill providing for a gradual increase in the number of officers of the Corps of Engineers. The bill provides that the Corps of Engineers of the army shall hereafter consist of one Chief of Engineers, with rank of Brigadier General, seven Colonels, fourteen Lieutenant Colonels, twenty-eight Majors, thirty-five Captains, thirty First Lieutenants, twelve Second Lieutenants, and the battalion of engineers. All promotions shall be made by seniority. The communication and bill were referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

Against a Negro Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate spent more than an hour in executive session to-day in an effort to confirm the nomination of Collin P. Anthony as Postmaster at Scotland Neck, N. C. Anthony is a colored man, and he was opposed on the ground that he is a saloon keeper. Senator Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) and Senator Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) defended him. A yea and nay vote developed the lack of a quorum and the Senate adjourned without action. The vote taken showed a small majority against Anthony.

OLEOMARGARINE LAWS INVALID.

The Supreme Court Overrules the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania Statutes.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided convictions under the Oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire to be invalid, thus holding the laws unconstitutional. Justice Peckham announced the opinion of the Court in these cases. There were three of the cases from the State of Pennsylvania and one from New Hampshire. In Pennsylvania George Schallenger, George E. Paul, and J. Otis Paul, were prosecuted in the State courts on the charge of violating the State law prohibiting the introduction of oleomargarine into the State. The trial court held the law to be invalid under the Federal Constitution, on the ground that it infringed the provision in regard to inter-State commerce.

The State Supreme Court reversed this decision, holding the law to be constitutional. The opinion rendered by Justice Peckham reverses the State Supreme Court and sustains the trial court, holding the convictions to be invalid because the law is in contravention to the Federal Constitution.

Justices Harlan and Gray dissented in this case, as they did in the New Hampshire case. In the latter case the same question was involved, the law of New Hampshire being practically the same as that of Pennsylvania. In the New Hampshire case the law provides that when the oleomargarine is colored pink there shall be no prohibition. Justice Peckham said this was a mere evasion and reversed the decision of the State Supreme Court, which had been in support of the law. In this case there was but one prosecution, and this was directed against Clarence E. Collins.

The Hungarians Killed at Hazleton.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The State Department has made formal response to the Austrian Government as to the Hungarians killed at Hazleton, Penn., in the riots of last Fall. The Governor of Pennsylvania sent in a long report made up mostly of the record of the celebrated trial, and there was a review by the Attorney General, supplemented by a strong argument to maintain the position taken by our Government, namely, that it was not responsible under the circumstances for the killing.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: Fillmore, W. S. Mills; Linwood, Henry H. Russell; Tusten, Richard H. Hankins.

MARY RAWLINS'S BODY FOUND.

Drowned Herself Because She Failed to Pass Her Confirmation Examination.

Mary Rawlins, the eleven-year-old girl of 709 Shippen Street, West Hoboken, who disappeared from her school Friday after failing to pass an examination permitting her to take her first communion this year, drowned herself in the Hudson River. Her body was found shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Thomas Lynch and Henry Meyer of Weehawken. The body was brought to the surface by means of grappling irons. The spot where it was recovered was between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Erie Railroad docks, in Weehawken, about four miles from where the child lived.

Coroner Hoffman of Hoboken was informed, and last evening he had the body removed to his morgue, in Hoboken. In the opinion of the Coroner the body had been in the water only about six hours.

The child attended the West Hoboken parochial school. She was studying for her first communion, and her parents assisted her all they could. The examination took place on Friday, when the child was informed by the priest that because of her youth she had better wait for another year. She was much disappointed, and did not return home from school on Friday afternoon, but on Friday evening met Mamie York of 736 Du Bois Avenue, Union Hill. They went to Schuetzen Park for a little while, and afterward, according to Mamie York, Mary Rawlins said to her, "Come to the lake, and I will show you where my brother was drowned." Mamie York went to the river with her, and then went home.

As none of the Rawlins family had met death by drowning, the parents of the girl think that her mind must have become affected. They say they believe she wandered about, and while in a deranged condition, drowned herself. The hat of the girl was found about a mile from where her body was recovered. It was reported early yesterday that she had not been seen after Friday evening, but Peter Kunz, a baker, of Willow Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Weehawken, said that on Saturday night the child entered his store, told him she was hungry, and he gave her some bread.

It is believed that the child wandered about during Sunday, and that she jumped into the river early yesterday. Her catechism was found on a canalboat close to where her body was brought to the surface, and a roll given her by Baker Kunz was also on the boat. This led Lynch and Meyer to drag the river about the canalboat for the body.

Mrs. Rawlins said last evening that the child had undoubtedly killed herself, as Mary told her she would never return home if she did not pass the examination. Mrs. Rawlins said she told Mary she would give a children's party in case she passed the examination, and she believed that the failure of her daughter to pass had broken the heart of the girl.

Holland Dames' Children's Festival.

The Children of the Holland Dames held a rehearsal yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William H. Trafton, 446 West Twenty-second Street, preparatory to their May festival at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday. The festival will be an interesting affair, and is to be conducted on an elaborate scale. The exercises will commence at 10 A. M., and will include as a special feature the singing by the children of L. C. Wedgefuth's "Freedom Forever," which has been dedicated to the society. Unique souvenir buttons will be worn by the children, bearing the inscription "Children of the Holland Dames. May Festival," with pictures of Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch and American flags. A luncheon will be served, and should the day prove rainy, a large tent will be provided. During the war the children will interest themselves in the welfare of newspaper correspondents at the front.

Lawyer and Client in Contempt.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decision fining Benjamin Greenthal, a lawyer, $75 for contempt of court, and his client, Loyal Stanion, $50 for the same offense. The contempt was based on the interference by Stanion and Greenthal with James J. Nealis in taking possession of the Brower House, 831 Eighth Avenue, under an order of the Supreme Court, appointing him receiver in proceedings for the dissolution of a co-partnership which had existed between Stanion and Samuel Levy.

Brakeman Lynched in Tennessee.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 23.—Joe Mitchell, colored, an Illinois Central Railroad brakeman, who lives here, was hanged by a mob at Rives, Tenn., late last night. The night before Mitchell had shoved a white boy tramp off a moving train at Rives, and the boy fell on the track, having his legs cut off at the knees. He lived long enough to tell that Mitchell was his assailant. Mitchell was arrested, and while being held at the station to be taken to jail at Union City, Tenn., a crowd gathered and hanged him.

The Whitneys to Go to Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., May 23.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney have decided to spend the Summer here. Mrs. Whitney has so far recovered from her recent illness that she will be able to come here in about ten days. They will occupy Mrs. Whitney's cottage, The Anchorage, and have also rented one of the King cottages, adjoining.

CONSULS FOR MANY POSTS

President Changes the Diplomatic Title of William W. Rockhill, Minister to Greece.

SOME NEW CONSUL GENERALS

Consuls Wildman at Hongkong, Lincoln at Antwerp, and Winslow at Stockholm Receive Added Rank—Other Nominations Made.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece—WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL of the District of Columbia, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General.

Consul General at Hongkong—ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN of California, now Consul at Hongkong.

Consul General at Antwerp—GEORGE F. LINCOLN of Connecticut, now Consul at Antwerp.

Consul General at Stockholm—EDWARD D. WINSLOW of Illinois, now Consul at Stockholm.

Consul at Coburg, Germany—OLIVER J. D. HUGHES of Connecticut, now Consul at Sonneberg.

Consul at Aarau, Switzerland—HENRY H. MORGAN of Louisiana, now Consul at Hergen.

Consul at La Rochelle, France—GEORGE H. JACKSON of Connecticut, now Consul at Cognac.

Consul at Solingen, Germany—EDMOND Z. BRODOWSKI of Illinois, now Consul at Furth. (All the above to take effect July 1.)

Consul at Vladivostock, Russia—RICHARD T. GREENER of New York, recently confirmed as Consul at Bombay.

Second Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg—HERBERT J. HAGERMAN of Colorado.

Secretary of the Legation to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador—RUFUS A. LAKE of California.

Consul at Pretoria, South Africa—CHARLES E. MACCRUM of Ohio, and his nomination as Consul to Tahiti is withdrawn.

Consul at Bergen, Norway—VICTOR E. NELSON of California.

Assistant Surgeons in the Navy—THOMAS LEIDY RHOADES of Pennsylvania and RALPH THOMPSON ORVIS of California.

United States Attorney for Western District of Texas—HENRY TERRILL.

Assayer in charge of United States Assay Office at St. Louis, Mo.—JOHN BOYLE, Jr.

Surveyor of Customs, Memphis, Tenn.—JAMES JEFFRIES.

Indian Agent, Cheyenne River Agency, in South Dakota—JAMES G. REID; nomination of W. H. Rand for above office withdrawn.

Chief Surgeon, with the rank of Major—HENRY F. HOYT of Minnesota; the nomination of Henry F. White of Minnesota for the above position is withdrawn.

William Woodville Rockhill.

William Woodville Rockhill entered the Diplomatic Service in 1884, being then appointed from Maryland to be Second Secretary of Legation at Pekin. In 1886 and 1887 he acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, the capital of Korea. In 1888 he resigned that post and traveled in Thibet. In 1893 Mr. Rockhill was appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of State. In 1896 he accepted the place of First Assistant Secretary of State, vacated by the appointment of Mr. Uhl as Ambassador to Germany. He continued to hold the office under the present Administration until the appointment of Judge Day.

Rounsevelle Wildman.

Rounsevelle Wildman, nominated for Consul General at Hongkong, was born at Batavia, N. Y., March 19, 1864, and is the son of a Methodist minister. He was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, and at Syracuse University. After leaving college he went West, and, going into journalism, soon became editor of The Idaho Statesman, at Boisé City. He was sent as a delegate to Congress, and it was largely due to his efforts that the Territory was admitted as a State. In 1890 he married Miss Letitia Aldrich, niece of Senator Stewart of Nevada, and took his bride to Singapore, India, where Mr. Wildman had been appointed Consul General by President Harrison. He was subsequently appointed Consul at Bremen. Upon his return to this country he devoted himself to magazine work, and was editor of The Overland Monthly when appointed Consul to Hongkong by President McKinley.

Prof. R. T. Greener.

Prof. R. T. Greener, nominated for Consul to Vladivostock, was nominated as Consul to Bombay in January last, and it was said at the time that if his appointment were to be regarded as a case of race recognition, he should have been assigned to a better place. He was one of the first colored men to enter Harvard, where he made an excellent record. After graduation he engaged in educational work, at one time in the University of the South. He was admitted to the bar, and one of his notable pieces of work as a lawyer was the defense of a negro cadet at West Point, who was charged with self-mutilation to excite sympathy. In 1885 Prof. Greener was chosen to represent the colored race on the Grant Monument Association, and was for years an active Secretary. He was at one time a member of the Civil Service Examining Board of New York City. He did effective work in the last Presidential campaign.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WANT CABLES NO MORE.

Railroad Companies Want to Adopt the Underground Electric System.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The Metropolitan Railroad Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company have made application to the Railroad Commissioners for permission to change their motive power on all their cable lines to that of the underground system of electrical propulsion.

The Metropolitan has also made application to change the motive power on its horse lines to the underground system of electricity or to compressed air propulsion. Hearings will be given by the commission on these applications on Thursday, June 2, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

A Kansas Railroad Sold.

CONCORDIA, Kan., May 23.—At public sale this afternoon Special Master Hiram P. Dillon sold the Central Branch Road, running from Waterville west to its western limit, including the branch to Washington and the Prossor Branch, from Concordia north to the Nebraska line. These lines were formerly arms of the Union Pacific system, but for several years have been operated by the Missouri Pacific under lease. There was but one bid—that of T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Oliver Ames of Boston, to whom the road was knocked down for $1,017,500.

Baltimore and Ohio's Dividends.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will pay the following June interest: Receivers' interest June 1, at Mercantile Trust Company, New York, on $5,000,000 certificates, issue of June 1, 1896, $150,000; June 1, at Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, on $982,000 Maryland Construction Company certificates, $28,300; June 21, at Mercantile Trust Company, New York, on car-float certificates, $225; Company interest June 1, at its office in Philadelphia, on Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, $112,500.

Homes on the New York Central.

"Suburban Homes North of the Harlem River," is a very handsome and well-illustrated folder just issued by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. It gives correct and useful information to those seeking homes outside the city, and points to the beauty of the places reached by the Hudson River, Harlem, and Putnam divisions of the Central's system.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Timely Batting Won a Game for the Giants in Louisville Yesterday.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN DEFEATED

Chicago Wins a Close Game from the Bostons—Washington Beaten by Cleveland in the Last Inning—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	20	6	.769
Cleveland	19	9	.679
Boston	18	10	.643
New York	16	10	.615
Baltimore	13	9	.591
Chicago	14	13	.519
Pittsburg	14	14	.500
Philadelphia	10	13	.435
Brooklyn	9	14	.391
Louisville	9	20	.310
St. Louis	8	18	.308
Washington	6	20	.231

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 12; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 7.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Washington in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.

Other Games.

At Lancaster—Lancaster, 5; Allentown, 2.
At Providence—Providence, 8; Springfield, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23.—The Giants batted hard and timely to-day, while the Colonels could not bat when hits meant runs. Dowling lasted but five innings. Attendance, 900. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V H'lt'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Clarke, lf.	0	3	4	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Ritchey, ss.	0	1	4	5	1
Joyce, 1b.	3	1	19	0	0	Hoy, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Dexter, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Gleason, ss.	1	0	1	6	0	Wagner, 1b.	2	0	8	0	1
H'tman, 3b.	1	2	0	7	1	Cl'gm'n, 3b.	0	2	4	4	0
Gettig, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0	Smith, 2b.	1	3	4	4	1
Warner, c.	1	2	5	3	0	Snyder, c.	0	1	1	1	1
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	2	0	D'wling, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Magee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	12	27	20	1	Total	4	12	27	15	4

New York ....3 0 0 4 2 2 0 1 0—12
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0— 4

Earned runs—New York, 6; Louisville, 3. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Warner, Van Haltren. Home run—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Clarke, Hoy, Clingman, Smith, Joyce, Gleason. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 1; off Magee, 6; off Doheny, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 3. Hit by pitcher—Clarke. Passed ball—Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS CONTINUE TO LOSE.

The Team Beaten in Cincinnati Because of Poor Batting.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Hill kept the Brooklyns' hits well scattered to-day. Twice the Brooklyns had three men on the bases and one out, but could not score. Attendance, 1,900. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Holliday, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	4	2	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	3	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Lach'ce, ss.	0	2	0	3	1
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	6	2	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	2	1	3	1	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1
Peitz, c.	1	0	2	1	1	Ryan, c.	0	1	2	3	0
Hill, p.	1	2	1	3	0	Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	6	0
Total	7	11	27	12	2	Total	2	12	24	16	2

Cincinnati ....1 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 .—7
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Beckley, Lachance. Stolen base—Smith. First on balls—Off Hill, 3; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Hill, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 5.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Baltimores were beaten to-day because of poor fielding. The Chicagos bunched their hits after the visitors made errors. Attendance, 4,100. Score:

Chicago.......................0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 .—6
Baltimore ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0—5

Base Hits—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Wood and Donohue; Baltimore—McJames and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—With two out in the ninth inning, Burkett's single, sending in two runs, gave the home team the game after Washington thought victory was sure. Score:

Cleveland ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—4
Washington ....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Cuppy and O'Connor; Washington, Weyhing and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—Duggleby was an easy mark, and after he had lost the game in an inning and a half, Piatt was substituted. Only one short hit was made off him. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Pittsburg.......................2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—3
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Duggleby Piatt, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 8; St. Louis, 7.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Browns lost to Boston to-day after an exciting struggle. Duffy's two three baggers aided the visitors. Score:

St. Louis.......................0 0 0 2 0 1 1 3 0—7
Boston ....1 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 2—8

Earned runs—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Boston, 13; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

FIGHT AWARDED TO JACK DALY.

Referee White Decided that Sidney McPartland Fought Foully.

The fight between Sidney McPartland of New York and Jack Daly of Wilmington, Del., that took place last evening at the Lenox Athletic Club, did not reach the limit on account of McPartland's fouling tactics.

Referee White decided in the fifteenth round that McPartland had refused to listen to his repeated cautions, and continued to deliver foul blows, and so awarded the fight to Daly.

The fight throughout was one of the fiercest ever fought in this city. Daly and McPartland, when the fight was stopped, were both badly used up. In the sixth round McPartland fought viciously and foully and in the eleventh round both men were covered with blood, Daly having a cut over the right eye and ear and McPartland was bleeding from the mouth and nose.

The attendance was small and the spectators received the decision of the referee favorably.

STORMS IN VIRGINIA.

Loss of Life and Property in Albemarle and Buckingham Counties.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23.—Details are coming in of a destructive storm that swept over Albemarle County Saturday night. The downpour of rain was unprecedented and the lightning was terrific. Near Charlottesville a cabin was struck by lightning and two persons were killed and several barns fired. At Scottsville several frame houses were washed away.

In sections of the county hailstones as large as partridge eggs fell, and ruined growing crops. Parts of Buckingham County also suffered severely from the hail. At points the rainfall was in the nature of a cloudburst.

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA.

The Details Are Arranged for the Opening Race on Decoration Day.

The Corinthian mariners of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club are not at all dismayed by the mines in the various harbors along Long Island Sound, and are pushing forward arrangements for the various races of the season with energy.

Their opening race of the year will be held on Decoration Day, and will be for the open class of racing knockabouts and the one-design dories. The preparatory gun will be sounded at 2 o'clock, and the signal for the two classes will follow at five-minute intervals, the knockabouts being sent away first. The courses, which are both new, are as follows:

For the Knockabout Class.—Across the starting line indicated by the committee boat and a stake boat anchored in the harbor off the clubhouse, to the gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain Island, S. E. ¾ S., 1⅝ miles; thence to the red spar buoy off the western end of Great Captain Island, W. S. W., 1⅝ miles; thence to the red spar buoy on Carmel Reef, N. by E. ¼ E., ¾ of a mile; thence to the stake boat at the starting line, N. N. E., ½ E., 1¼ miles. Course to be sailed over twice. Distance ten nautical miles.

For the Dory Class.—Across the same starting line to a mark, (placed southwest of Red Rock,) S. E., ½ mile; thence to a mark, (placed southeast of Field Point,) W. S. W., ½ mile; thence to the stake boat at the starting line, N. by E., ½ mile. Course to be sailed over twice. Distance three nautical miles. All buoys over each course to be left on the starboard hand.

Entries will close on Saturday, May 28, at noon, with Frank Bowne Jones, Secretary of the Regatta Committee, at 29 Broadway.

May 30 having also been selected for the formal opening of the clubhouse, Commodore Charles T. Wills has ordered the fleet to rendezvous in Greenwich Harbor on that date, not later than 10 o'clock in the morning. Yachts under thirty feet load water line, to anchor to the westward, and those larger to the eastward.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRT RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; to be ridden by maiden jockeys; selling. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Butler	118	Filament	88
X-Ray	102	Her Own	88
Tappan	101	Babieca	88
Lydian	101	Philip	85
Atlantus	101	Glonoine	85
Charentus	98	Storm Queen	84
Zeila	90	High Hoe	84
Red Spider	88		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Four and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

Mike	113	Roysterer	100
Dr. Fitzsimmons	109	Lady Sneerwell	100
Savory	109	Domineer	100
Ordeal	108	Subject	97
Extreme	103	Florence Clarke	97
Kirkwood	103	Lady Babbie	97
Attila	101	Phillidore	97
Lustnauer	101	Sagasta	97
Tyran	100	H. Davis	95

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Eclipse Course.

Irish Reel	126	Beekman	101
Warrenton	119	Oviatt	100
Ten Spot	109	Game Boy	95
Braw Lad	109	Bastion	95
Lambent	102	Hanwell	95

FOURTH RACE.—The Poncantico Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

The Huguenot	126	Handball	115
Sly Fox	120	Central Trust	111
George Keene	118	Don't Care	108
Mont d'Or	117	Reprisal	105
Mirthful	117	Murillo	105

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup, a high-weight selling race, at forty pounds above the scale, with $1,200 added, and a silver cup to the rider of the winner; gentlemen jockeys to ride. The Withers mile.

Dutch Skater	149	Knight of the Garter	146
Sir Vassar	149	Lansdale	146
Damien	149	Thomas Cat	146
Lehman	149	Mr. Baiter	129
Ingomar	146		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth over the hill.

Ben. Holladay	124	Ben Eder	117
Tillo	123	Our Johnny	105
Don d'Oro	121	Ben Ronald	100
Royal Stag	119		

Heliobas Sold for $10,000.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Heliobas, the two-year-old, has been sold to H. Eugene Leigh for $10,000. The horse has been racing in the colors of George H. Whitney.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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The Grand Union
Opens June 15.
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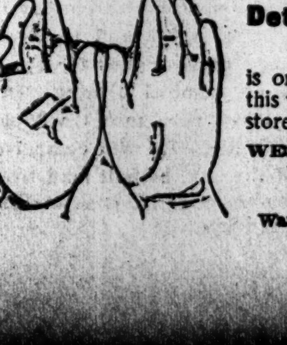

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Faust—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Celebrated Case—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:20.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Beggar Student—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—Diplomacy—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Trooping of the Colors—8:15.
MORRIS PARK—Racing—2:30 P. M.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Masked Ball—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

DOES SPAIN WANT THE PHILIPPINES?

We suppose it would be now a little premature to say that the Philippines are forever lost to Spain. But certainly the days of their possible redemption are passing swiftly by and in a very few weeks the re-establishment of the Spanish title will no longer be within the range of possible discussion.

We have not as yet extinguished Spain's title. Dewey destroyed her fleet in Manila Bay. He silenced all resistance. He commands the town, but he does not yet occupy it, although he could destroy it at any moment. On this state of fact, it must be held that the Spanish Governor remains in Manila only with our permission, which reduces the sovereignty of his Government to such tenuous proportions that it may be said no longer to exist.

Still, the Government of Spain unquestionably has a foothold in the Philippine Islands. It is optional with us to confirm or to destroy it. We think the retrocession of the islands to Spain by us would bring severe censure upon us. It would be a scandal to return the people of the Philippines to oppression and barbarism at the end of a war which we began in the name of humanity. It would deprive the progressive and commercial races of mankind of the advantage they now hopefully expect of a rapid development of the productive capacity of these rich islands and a consequent increase in the profits of trade with them. It would be almost a crime to turn back in this way civilization advancing on her course.

But who can say that we should be justified in refusing to make peace if Spain should now offer to give up Cuba, which is the subject matter of the controversy, and to withdraw her troops from its soil and her ships from its waters, if we would withdraw Dewey's fleet and leave her mistress of the Philippines? If upon the one hand it would be cruel to consign the inhabitants of those islands to slavery, it would be not less so to sacrifice American lives by prolonging the war. A high price is often paid for peace, even by the victorious nation. Our whole desire is for peace. With Cuba free, the President would hardly feel that he was justified in continuing to expend the Nation's blood and treasure for the sake of the people of the Philippines, who are without special claim to our assistance. On those terms we should probably sign a treaty of peace, and Spain would still have an important colonial possession.

The time is short, however. We are fitting out and dispatching from our Pacific Coast armed ships and transports carrying troops and supplies for the reinforcement of Admiral Dewey. In a few weeks these new forces will join him in Manila Bay. He will compel the surrender of the city, he will land troops and take possession of it. Gen. Merritt will become Governor of the Philippines, and when the United States flag has been run up over his official residence, it will be too late. That flag will never be lowered for the flag of Spain.

If Spain really has a sane and prudent desire to arrest the disaster that impends over her somewhere short of absolute ruin and effacement, she might by prompt action put an end to the war and save all that it is now possible to save of her once world-wide colonial possessions. The incredible folly of her present policy almost makes one doubt the ability of even her leading statesmen to perceive the catastrophe that assails her. But the powers of Europe that have been so solicitous for her welfare and so little in sympathy with us ought to advise her to make use of this opportunity before it is too late.

The talk of her sending a fleet to attack Dewey is silly. She may learn any day of the destruction of Cervera's ships. That is, in fact, their certain fate if they stay in these waters. If, then, her Cadiz fleet were on its way to Manila, her coasts would be entirely exposed to our attack and we could destroy her even before Dewey destroyed the fleet sent against him. Her honor is not to be saved by lies and pretense. If she wants to save any part of it she must adopt another policy, and she has no time to lose.

"IMMEDIATE INVASION."

The people who are demanding an immediate invasion of Cuba and crying "On to Havana" are necessarily too young to remember the cry of "On to Richmond" thirty-seven years ago, and what came of it. It was in deference to ignorant clamor and against the opinion of everybody entitled to an opinion that the advance to Richmond was ordered in July, 1861. Volunteers then more nearly resembled soldiers than it is to be supposed that most of the volunteers do now, or will for some weeks to come. For the President's call for 75,000 militia was issued April 15, and his call for 42,000 volunteers on May 3, and Bull Run was fought and won by two mobs July 21.

Of course, invading Virginia, defended only by troops as untrustworthy as those who attacked them, was child's play compared to the invasion of an island which is defended by at least 50,000 regular troops and more than that number of volunteers who are veterans compared with our own volunteers. We are every day getting more light upon what the invasion of Cuba means as a military problem. Here are two illustrations from yesterday's news.

Troops A and C of the National Guard of New York yesterday left Jersey City for the South. The men were taken in one train and their horses preceded them in another. This train numbered eleven cars, each occupied by fifteen horses. A whole regiment of cavalry would have needed for the transportation of its horses five times as many cars, specially adapted for the purpose—that is to say, fifty-five.

Gen. Otis yesterday issued orders for the embarkation for Manila of all the troops who have arrived at San Francisco and are ready to be embarked, for whom transportation can be secured. That is about three full regiments. The City of Peking is one of the most capacious steamers in the Pacific trade. The City of Sydney and the Australia, the other two steamers available, are presumably of the same class. Each of them, it seems, is just about capable of transporting a regiment. The First California is directed to take the City of Peking, the passenger-carrying capacity of which it appears to exhaust. The Australia takes two battalions of the First Oregon. The City of Sydney takes the third battalion, a battalion of the Second Oregon, and a detachment of heavy artillery.

That seems to be all the transportation available for troops at San Francisco, and in order to obtain it, the Government has had to wait for three weeks until suitable ships could be assembled and fitted for their new occupation. Transportation has now been provided, perhaps, for one-tenth of the force upon which Gen. Merritt has insisted as the minimum with which it would be safe to attempt the capture and occupation of Manila.

These illustrations will suffice to show that the mobilization of an army, which is spoken of among the military nations as a work of great labor, is so in fact. That is the case even when the army already exists, as it does not in our case, and even when all the staff departments that must co-operate in the mobilization are completely organized, equipped, and manned. A very little reflection will show those who are demanding the immediate invasion of Cuba how extremely silly such a demand is, and how a weak compliance with it at Washington would invite the very disaster which such a compliance brought in 1861.

THE STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

The Philadelphia Press takes issue, it may fairly be said, and as, indeed, it acknowledges, with public opinion in coming to the rescue of the President's staff appointments from civil life. It takes its text from a recent article in these columns, and appeals to The Times's sense of fairness, to which we should greatly regret that any appeal should be made in vain.

It is quite true, as The Press points out, and as, indeed, was in effect admitted by The Times, that the President's appointments to the line of the army, to the actual command of troops, have been, so far as they are publicly known about, considerate and made for the good of the service. Of course the President is entitled to the presumption that those of them of which the public is not in a position to judge the character are equally meritorious. The Press declares that in no previous war have such appointments been made upon so good grounds. That we believe to be also true. In previous wars they were, in fact, about as bad as bad could be. The historian of the war of 1812 gives as the reason for the uniformity of disaster that for two years attended our arms on land the "political appointments to the army" of officers who were "worse than useless." In the Mexican war the officers of the volunteers were commissioned by their respective States. Few of them made any reputation, but the enemy was so weak, and the regular army, relatively to the work it had to do, was so strong, that the incompetency of such of them as were incompetent did no great harm. The officering of volunteers in the first year of the civil war was a perfect debauch of "politics," and that it did not produce its natural results was largely due to the fact that politics was equally efficacious on the other side. There was then committed one frightful mistake which we may hope is not to be repeated. When the ranks of the army were depleted, instead of being filled with recruits forwarded to the existing organization and mixed with the seasoned soldiers new regiments with new political Colonels were formed and forwarded to the front, there to learn their business all together.

It is true that in appointments of general officers to command troops the President has met the just expectations of the country. It is the staff appointments of civilians of no claims which are not political or ancestral that have aroused the indignation of the army and the disgust of the country. The Press deprecates severe criticism of this departure from the right method upon the venerable ground that it is "a little one." There are in fact less than thirty that are conspicuously objectionable, and they are conspicuous because the appointees bear conspicuous names which they themselves have done nothing at all to illustrate. We do not include among these the appointments of the son of Fitzhugh Lee and the son of Joseph Wheeler to the staffs of their respective parents. The appointment of an aide who commands his personal confidence is recognized in every service as a prerogative of a general officer. Thirty-seven years ago Gen. Sumner procured Second Lieutenancies in the army for his two sons, then in civil life, and afterward added them to his own staff, one as Major, the other as Captain. They have remained in the army ever since and fully vindicated the selection. One of them has just become a Brigadier and the other is Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry.

The vice and mischief of the staff appointments are that young men who have yet to prove their merit, or who, in some cases, have already proved their demerit, should be put over the heads of faithful and deserving officers. If they were put on the lowest rung of the military ladder, with a chance to climb to the top, nobody would be injured and nobody would complain. We believe there is not a Lieutenancy in the whole group of those upon whom the Presidential grace has descended. Every one of them has been put over the heads of trained officers, competent to command him, whom he is empowered to command while they are teaching him his business. Every such appointment tends to debauch the army by notifying its officers that preferment in the staff departments of the army goes by favor and not by merit. It is inexcusable and outrageous.

PLATT'S FALLING OUT WITH VAN WYCK.

We predict that Mr. Platt will not succeed in his attempt to remove Mayor Van Wyck from office.

In the first place, no Governor, except upon the most indisputable evidence of malfeasance or incompetence, would venture to remove from an elective office an incumbent who had been placed therein by the votes of 233,997 of his fellow-citizens. When the will of the people has been expressed by such an imposing number of votes, cast in all deliberation after a long and highly educating canvass, which left no man's mind unenlightened as to the candidates and what they stood for, the officer vested with the power of removal would have the right to demand that the charges on which he was invited to act must be fully proved and of controlling force. It is a pretty serious matter to remove an elected officer. It is a direct interference with the suffrage, and the most intolerable abuses would spring up if the right were not exercised conscientiously and only to prevent an abuse of power serious enough to constitute a public danger. A Governor who should remove a Mayor of New York as a move in a partisan fight between the man who used to be his boss and the other boss would extinguish himself politically; and it must be remembered that Gov. Black wants to be re-elected.

The legal grounds upon which Mr. Platt's angry friends demand the Mayor's removal are of the flimsiest description. The charter says the Police Board shall consist of four members. The Mayor removed the two Republican Commissioners, Hamilton and Philips, but appointed a successor to only one of them. Hess, the new Commissioner, met with the two Democratic members of the board and the three voted to retire McCullagh and to make Devery Chief of Police. Mayor Van Wyck officially approved their acts. It is now contended that as there were only three Commissioners in office, not four, as the law requires, the board was illegally constituted, its acts were illegal, and the Mayor, by giving his approval to an illegal act, made himself liable to removal by the Governor. Inasmuch as legislative and executive bodies which by law are made to consist of a fixed number of members are constantly performing valid official acts while vacancies exist, it is extremely doubtful whether the point about the Police Board is well taken. A court of law would be apt to hold that as the presence of a fourth Commissioner would have had no effect on the action of the board, the vote of the Republican member with the two Democrats having satisfied the requirement as to bi-partisanship, the existing vacancy could not be regarded as invalidating the acts of the board. At any rate, it was the board and not the Mayor who performed the acts complained of, and when those acts were certified to him for approval he had a right to assume that they were regular and lawful. The remedy would be, not the removal of the Mayor, but the correction of the error.

This would undoubtedly be the proceeding were the acts of the board of a commendable character. That they are the reverse of commendable, being, in fact, flagitious and shocking, does not affect the right or duty of action possessed by the Governor. If the irregularity of procedure does not justify removal, the nature of the thing done will not justify it.

Moreover, what ground has Gov. Black for supposing that in reconstituting the Police Board so as to get McCullagh out and Devery in Mayor Van Wyck is not faithfully executing the sovereign will of the people who elected him by such a thumping majority? No electorate in any country ever voted a man into office with their eyes wider open as to his character and capacity, and the character and intentions of his party and his boss. The specific choice of the people was even emphasized and made unmistakable by the rejection of Mr. Low, who notoriously stood for the opposite things. The choice of Van Wyck was a perfectly deliberate and intelligent choice. The people knew what they were about. We must assume, we are forced to assume, that when this Mayor puts out a Chief of Police who has been honest and efficient and puts in a new Chief who has been charged with levying blackmail on the keepers of houses of ill-fame, he is simply obeying the mandate of the 233,997 lawful voters who put him in office, as he understands it and as they understand it. The appointment of Devery is horrible, but so was the triumph of Croker horrible. The sliding back of the city into the filth and hideousness of the anti-Lexow days is a revolting thing to contemplate, but didn't the people vote for it by 82,457 plurality? They voted for a reign of ignorance, barbarism, and vice, for a "wide-open" town, for wickedness unmolested save by the monthly visits of the ward man to collect the Police Captains' hush money, for Tammany triumphant and defiant. They have got what they wanted.

Mr. Platt has been cheated by his political partners, and it serves him right. He will get no sympathy. Nor do we see how the public is going to gain any advantage. The respectable old saying about the falling out of rogues is plainly belied in this case. In all probability we shall go on from bad to worse. Any citizen of New York who enjoys a dark future ought to feel abundant satisfaction in the outlook. With Devery as Chief of Police, and a Police Board in which Mr. Jacob Hess sits as the third Tammany member, gratefully obedient to the power that has prolonged his remarkable career of office holding, there can be no great uncertainty as to what the future has in store for us.

The announcement is partly gratifying that Gen. Schofield has been invoked as a kind of mediator at the War Department between Gen. Alger and Gen. Miles. It is partly gratifying because, without doubt, upon all the questions upon which a trained soldier would necessarily differ with a presumptuous civilian, Gen. Schofield would necessarily side with Gen. Miles and against Gen. Alger, without the slightest reference to what any number of other presumptuous civilians, in or out of Congress, might think about the matter. It is only partly gratifying, because there is no reason why the opinion of a civilian should be set up on military questions against that of a competent soldier, much less why it should be set up with the authority that goes with the office of Secretary of War. The Secretary of War should either be himself a military authority, or he should defer to military authorities on military questions. In the former case, Gen. Schofield himself would by no means be a bad Secretary. In the latter the Secretary should be a capable and efficient man of business, who would urge vigorously the prosecution of the military plans decided on by professional authority. Gen. Alger does not fill either requirement. It is high time that he was succeeded by a Secretary who will command the confidence of the army and the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not much enthusiasm will be excited in reflective minds by the efforts said to be making in several parts of the country to lay a boycott on French manufactures. For anybody who cannot think up any other way to show his or her patriotism, this particular way is perhaps allowable, as better than none, but it is to be hoped that comparatively few Americans find themselves reduced to a choice so narrow. Not only is the attempted—or suggested—boycott indicative of mental pettiness and worse, but it is open to criticism as ill-adapted to the end in view. This is not saying that a general and well-maintained refusal to buy French goods would not inflict more or less of financial loss upon the makers of those goods. Of course that result would follow, but the persons who would thus be injured are not those whose malignant hostility to the United States fills the Parisian journals—enough in itself to condemn this form of revenge—and, incidentally, a large amount of financial loss would be inflicted upon American merchants, all of them, presumably, good citizens. Of the difference between the retail price of merchandise imported from France and the cost of its manufacture, a large part, and probably much the larger part, goes to the American dealer. The boycott, therefore, though aimed at the foreigner, cannot hit him until after it has pierced one of ourselves through that vital organ, the pocketbook. It should be remembered, too, that all is not French which bears a French mark. There is many a printer of labels in this country, and many a cutter of stencils, who could, if disposed to be confidential, throw much light on that delicate subject. Another fact worth noting in regard to this precious scheme is that it is most popular in interior towns, not quite all of whose residents have hitherto clothed themselves in French fabrics. It may fairly be questioned if the patronage of St. Joseph, Mo., for instance, has been essential to the prosperity of the great Parisian dressmakers, and yet St. Joseph, Mo., has raised high the standard of revolt.

—A correspondent of The Baltimore Sun warns the young and inexperienced soldiers now marching and riding through every State that by loading themselves down with the garments and conveniences to which they have been accustomed at home they are not adding to the comforts of campaigning life, but, instead, are adding both to its toils and to its dangers. And he speaks from experience. "Every man in the New Jersey regiment to which I belonged in 1862 carried knapsacks literally bursting, and any number of them were overcome by the heat and forced to fall out of the ranks, just as was the case with the Fifth Maryland Regiment this week." As the civil war progressed, the veteran says, it was a rare thing to see a soldier with any knapsack at all. Of extra clothing the trained man had none. He washed out his undergarments a piece at a time, doing it, so far as possible, in the middle of the day, walking around in the sun with his blouse buttoned up to the chin while the shirt was going through the process of drying. "It was not by the superior marching qualities of Stonewall Jackson's troops that they were able to make their wonderful forced marches in the Virginia campaigns, but because they were always in light marching order. They did not have the things to stuff into a knapsack to begin with, and then, too, they were short on knapsacks. Our long army trains, loaded down with officers' baggage and other needless things, kept Mosby's men in Virginia well supplied all the time, and if we invade Cuba with our senseless trappings, lengthening out our wagon trains, we won't finish up things in Cuba as quickly as some of us anticipate." The excellence of this lesson is obvious.

PERSONAL.

—Though the Fielding trial, in other days than these, would have been considered important and sensational, it attracts now but a small measure of newspaper attention, and the talk about it is confined chiefly to the professional politicians. The joining of battle between Tammany and the Republican machine is too interesting to be ignored, however, and unless Sampson and Schley soon put their heavy thumbs on the Spanish flea they will awake some morning to find that they no longer occupy the centre of the stage—or the first page of the newspapers, which means the same thing. The public eye likes to rove, and when nothing happens in one direction it is very apt to turn to other points of the compass. And though there are more edifying objects of contemplation than men hunting the lives of other men, yet even this is preferable as an inspirer of thought to the squalid contests of bosses and their henchmen.

—W. P. Damon of West Auburn, Me., has what is said to be the finest collection of Indian relics in New England and a collection of the minerals of Maine which is without a rival. The Smithsonian Institution has tried in vain to secure these treasures, but the owner says that they shall never be permitted to leave the State. The Indian relics are believed to include every implement used by the North American savage, and among them are arrow and spear heads by the thousands, tomahawks, scalping knives, and battle axes by the hundred, and prehistoric pottery from the mounds in great quantities. Maine is not noted, commercially, for any minerals more precious than granite, but few States offer a richer field for the geologist or the collector of cabinet specimens. The Maine ledges contain a little of almost everything, and some of the crystals found in them are remarkable for both size and rarity. Oxford and Androscoggin Counties are famous among scientists for tourmalines and topazes, and Mr. Damon has marvelous examples of both. One of his most valuable specimens is a smoky topaz two feet high and over twelve inches thick. It was taken from the Littlefield ledge in Auburn last Fall, and is probably the finest of its kind in existence. Another specimen from the same place is nearly two feet thick and is set in a matrix of quartz. These great gems, of course, are not of interest to the jeweler.

NUGGETS.

Self-Deception.

If we could see ourselves as others see us, most of us wouldn't believe our eyes.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Braving a Risk.

"I told you I would not marry you; why do you keep on asking me?"

"I want you to understand that I'm not afraid of your changing your mind."—Chicago Record.

Heirlooms.

"Isabel wants to sell her grandfather's clock."

"Is she in reduced circumstances?"

"No; she has bought an older one."—Detroit Free Press.

At the Country Grocery.

First Villager—Where's Col. Boaster? Don't see him around here, lately.

Second Villager—Oh, he's been sick in bed with the asthma ever since the war broke out.—Boston Courier.

Misunderstood.

Doctor—I just met your wife. That medicine I sent her by you seems to have benefited her greatly.

Dumley—Sent her? Why, Doctor, I thought you said that was for me, and I was in the hospital a week after I took it.—Richmond Dispatch.

RECOMPENSE.

Ella Walton in Ottawa Free Press.

Is there ever an hour of night
  That bringeth not closer the day?
Is there ever a step in the path
  That leadeth not nearer the way?

Or ever a dream of the heart
  That is doomed to be unfulfilled?
Is there ever a cherished hope
  That has not been wished for and willed?

Is there ever one wee flower,
  That lies hidden under the sod,
That pushes not into the sunlight,
  Its faith, and its deep trust in God?

Is there ever a rock or a ruin
  That maketh not bird a safe nest,
Or even a care or a trial
  That is not from Wisdom the best?

Is there ever a prison key
  That unlocks not its own release?
Is there ever a conquered fault
  That bringeth no feeling of peace?

Ever a wild mountain's torrent
  That finds not its bed in the sea?
Or ever one pang of defeat
  That helps not to make us more free?

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

The Big Entertainment of the Lambs Is Successful in Every Sense.

A MIGHTY MINSTREL SHOW

The Revival of "Erminie" at the Casino by Francis Wilson and Others—Various Changes of Bill.

The long-expected, loudly heralded "star gambol" of The Lambs, the famous theatrical club, began about 8:15 o'clock last night, at the Metropolitan Opera House, when De Wolf Hopper, majestic and solemn in the burnt cork and evening dress of the Middle Man of the dark semi-circle, which included the greatest aggregation of "talent" ever seen in any negro minstrel show uttered the time-honored formula: "Be seated, gentlemen. The opening chorus, if you please." It closed, in a stirring fashion, after midnight with the choral and instrumental performance of a new National anthem, music by Victor Herbert, words by Clay M. Greene:

There came a cry across the deep,
  Wailed from a bondage-burdened land,
To rouse from Freedom's golden sleep
  The succor of a brother's hand;
To arms, the Blue! To arms, the Gray!
  March onward to that Southern sea;
Columbia wrests from cruel sway
  A fettered race that would be free.

In the long interval there was some of the best ballad singing heard in negro minstrelsy since the palmy days of the Buckleys and Dempsters, when Wambold was in his prime; there was some capital mimicry by the best mimic the American stage ever produced, Nat Goodwin; there was much solemn foolery by Stuart Robson, who sat on the "bones" end, which made him feel like a skeleton, though that does not matter; Willie Collier, who persisted in holding up his hand so that his mother in the audience could see him, because "all coons look alike," and Jefferson De Angelis, who became dreadfully involved in a war story, and who divulged the hitherto unpublished fact that when the late Gen. Sherman remarked, "War is h—l," he had just seen one of Mr. Augustus Pitou's war plays.

The interval also contained some excellent pantomime and fencing, by Joseph Holland and Fritz Williams, and some sketch performances that could not be duplicated under other conditions because the "salary list" in any one of them would bankrupt any manager of the vaudevilles. It will be seen that this was a night of superlatives.

Of a superlative quality in numbers and fine appearance was the audience which crowded the vast auditorium. The receipts of this single entertainment were more than enough to pay all the traveling expenses and theatre hire of the week; so that the money taken in at the nine other performances of the Lambs, to be given in nine other cities, can all be applied directly to the lifting of the clubhouse debt.

The audience was in a most enthusiastic mood from the beginning, and as the various prominent members of the dusky circle were recognized by their voices or some familiar mannerisms the disguise could not hide, the greetings were vociferous. There were cheers for Hopper, Robson, Goodwin, and Barnabee. The ballad singing was received with many manifestations of delight. Olcott sang "When the Robins Nest Again," Cowles "Annie Laurie," and Philp "With All Her Faults I Love Her Still," a sentiment which Robson heartily concurred, he too holding a still woman to be the best kind of a woman.

Mr. Goodwin's remark that "Rob knows all about stills" seemed to be quite superfluous. As for Goodwin himself, he sang a genuine rag-time song in a manner fit to make May Irwin envious, and he imitated Stuart Robson singing "Rockaby Baby" in a manner much more like Robson than Robson could do it himself when he afterward tried.

Not only the singing, which included some part songs by the men of the Bostonians, but the instrumental music was all of an exceptional quality. Twice during the evening the vast audience stood while Victor Herbert's fine band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Besides Herbert the conductors were Jesse Williams, S. L. Studley, Victor Harris, and J. L. Hiller. In the olio a song-and-dance sketch introduced Fritz Williams and C. H. Hopper, as the refined couple, and Jefferson de Angelis and Willie Collier as very bad darkies. The dancing of these four and Ignacio Martinetti was greatly admired.

Of the sketches "The Art of Maryland" was the slowest. It was all formal, premeditated burlesque. But the electric lights in De Wolf Hopper's Mrs. Leslie Carter hair, John Kellerd's travesty of his own acting as the villain, and, above all, Mr. W. H. Crane's brief return to burlesque, to imitate Mordaunt as the General and to insist upon the centre of the stage every moment, were not to be despised.

The best and most characteristic part of the long bill, after the opening, however, was the afterpiece by Edward Paulton, entitled "Called Perfect at 10," in which the vanities and trickeries of leading men and women, the irascibility of stage managers, the self-satisfaction of "props" and the carpenter, and many other things the public knows of dimly, were treated of in a make-believe rehearsal on a disordered stage.

Harry Conor was excellent in this as the first old woman, and so were Collier as the irritating leading lady, Lackaye as "leads," Burr McIntosh as the carpenter, and Harry Woodruff as an unimportant soubrette. But everybody was in this, including actors from other shows in the neighborhood, and counterfeit presentments of our important New York managers; and there was high jinks on that disordered stage before the curtain fell.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, William Stow, Bijou Fernandez, Lewis Baker, James Otis, G. De Forest Grant, the Misses Lauterbach, Robert Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Miss Collender, Miss de Barrie, Mrs. J. Hobert Warren, and J. Arden Harriman.

J. Borden Harriman, Edward Fesser, George White, Gen. Charles A. Whittier, Mr. and Mrs Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Stewart Barney, J. Henry Smith, Robert Osborne, Walter W. Watrous, Alexander Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Lewis Rutherford.

E. H. Bufkley, Mr. and Mrs. George Stow, William B. Coster, R. Maclay Bull, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Yerkes, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, John W. Mackay, Princess Colonna, Frederick Gebhard, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilsey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Daniels, Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Mrs. Cutting, Miss Elsie Brown, J. B. Haggin.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Miss Winifred Wilson, Cecil Hodgman, J. H. Booth, Dr. S. Ketch, Mr. and Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hoyt, Albert Franck, Mrs. J. Wertheim, E. C. Hodges, E. Bruce Price, Mrs. James Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Freese, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Truesdell, Miss Trusdell of Chicago, H. P. Watson, Minneapolis.

Mrs. John Philip Sousa, E. E. Rice, Dorothy Usner, Julius Witmark, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Miss Maye Leech, Janeson Cotting, Mrs. N. C. Goodwin, Gertrude Elliott, Camille D'Arville, Harry Everall, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Delmore, Della Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Macklyn Arbuckle, Willard Barton, Mrs. Victor Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smyth, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Thomas Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Myron Rice, May Vokes.

Treasurer Max Hirsch said that the total receipts were $15,827.50.

"ERMINIE" AT THE CASINO.

Revival of the Operetta at the Scene of Its Early Success.

A revival of Jakobowski and Paulton's "Erminie" was begun last evening at the Casino. The performance proved very enjoyable for many reasons. The Casino was the scene of the early successes of "Erminie," about thirteen years ago. There were many old comic opera favorites in the cast last evening—Miss Pauline Hall gave her original part, the title rôle; Jennie Weathersby appeared in hers, Princess de Gramponeur; Francis Wilson presented Cadeaux, his original character, and the Dufois of Murry Woods recalled other days. Henry E. Dixey was the inseparable companion of Cadeaux, the cringing and ridiculous Ravennes.

The performance was therefore filled with the spirit of reminiscence on both sides of the footlights; the men and women sang and acted with the enthusiasm that characterizes the "benefit night" of a favorite; they were on familiar ground; they knew at just what point the applause would come, and they gleefully anticipated it. The large audience applauded with the memory of other days brought vividly before them, and, between the acts, they collected in small groups and chatted about former "Erminies" and the singers who had appeared in them.

The familiar songs received all the applause that clapped them into fame from the first—the "Lullaby," the "Dickey Bird," and others. And Francis Wilson was as ridiculous as ever, and Dixey as graceful in his prancing and dancing. These two, taking the liberty of old acquaintances, had a brief passage of impromptu repartee in the first act that the audience enjoyed hugely. And when the curtain went up on the third and showed Dixey standing in the old familiar pose of "Adonis" there was a great deal of enthusiasm shown. Miss Hall sang and acted in her usual pretty and gracious manner, and seemed to give satisfaction as of yore.

The entire company was well trained and adequate, and the scenery was much more elaborate than we have seen it on former presentations.

Erminie, (her original character)	Pauline Hall
Javotte	Lulu Glaser
Cerise	Celeste Wynn
Princess de Gramponeur, (her original character)	Jennie Weathersby
Marie	Miriam Lawrence
Captain Delaunay	Kate Uart
Cadeaux	Francis Wilson
Ravennes	Henry E. Dixey
Eugene Marcel	Clinton Elder
Chevalier de Brabazon	Edward P. Temple
Marquis de Ponvert	Arthur Cunningham
Dufois, (his original character)	Murry Woods
Simon	Edmund Lawrence
Viscomte de Brissac	Charles H. Bowers
Sergeant	Joseph Chaille

"The Beggar Student" in Harlem.

Millöcker's tuneful operetta, "Der Bettelstudent," the book done into English by Sydney Rosenfeld, was revived, dotlet on the "i" and all, at the Harlem Opera House last night, and well received by a large audience. Paul Steindorff, who thus began a Summer term of light opera, personally directed the performance. The scenery and dresses were appropriate, and the chorus sufficiently numerous to lend the proper measure of force to the finales.

The title rôle was carried, in his usual artistic manner, by W. T. Carleton, while G. C. Boniface, Jr., as the funny General, was capital. Belle Thorne and Minnie Methot will alternate in the rôle of Laura this week. The cast also includes Nettie Lyford, Adele Barker, and Maude Hollins.

"Diplomacy" with a Good Cast.

A well-ordered, forcible, and highly effective performance of "Diplomacy," Clement Scott and B. C. Stephenson's well remembered English version of Sardou's "Dora," was given at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Blanche Walsh as Countess Zicka, E. L. Davenport as Henry Beauclerc, and Frazer Coulter as Count Orloff were particularly good. Frank Mordaunt was the wily Baron Stein, while the cast included Aubrey Boucicault as Julian, Lillia Vane as Dora, and Marion Abbott as Dora's mother.

Koster and Bial's.

Koster & Bial's presented their latest novelty, "Le Reve," by Joseph Herbert and Max Gabriel, last night, before a large and appreciative audience, with Miss Adele Ritchie in the principal rôle.

The story briefly tells of an artist who is painting a picture of Hero and Leander, and whose fiancée, "Mlle. Daubigne," refuses to pose for the heroine, although the success of the picture depends upon the discovery of a suitable model. During a dream the artist sees the figures step out of the frame, and Leander tells his love to Hero, but she repels him, saying she is in love with Michel, (the artist.) Leander, heartbroken, returns to the frame.

Michel starts up in his sleep and sees Hero in the picture in the embrace of Leander. In jealous rage Michel picks up a sword from the table, strikes at the canvas and falls to the floor. Mlle. Daubigne enters and, while Michel still sleeps, kneels beside him. In his dream he murmurs, "Hero, I love you," and then wakes up. After telling the dream, Mlle. Daubigne promises to pose for him after marriage.

The music, which is by Max Gabriel, is tuneful, but the book, by Joseph Herbert, is rather dull. Miss Ritchie looked captivating as Hero and Mlle. Daubigne, and was accorded a hearty reception. [illegible] Mlle. Daubigne. She was in excellent voice and good taste.

Thomas Green, who sang in turn the parts of Leander and Michel, possesses a tenor voice of good quality and wide range, and he knows how to use it to best advantage.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Jennie Yeamans still heads the list of performers. The management announces that he has discarded French quadrilles and everything else of that nationality.

EDEN MUSEE.—Admiral Dewey, Fitzhugh Lee, and other heroes of the hour are represented in wax; the cinematograph represents the striking events of the hour, and the concerts are good.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—If you need to have your love of country or your martial spirit kindled, go to Mr. Pitou's playhouse the theatre where "The White Squadron," with strikingly real scenic effects, is the play, and have it done.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"A Celebrated Case" is a drama rather heavy to make interesting in this time of year, but it has some of the [illegible] of the Summer stock company [illegible], and the Dennery melodrama was given last night, nevertheless. Edwin Arden and Una Abell, associated for the last fortnight with the lightest kind of frivolity, took up the arduous and "intense" rôles of the haggard convict and his daughter with commendable zeal and in good degree of skill. Messrs. Abeles, McWade, Jr., and Louis Massen, Annie Clarke, Olive Oliver, and Effie Germon were also prominently concerned in the representation.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Coghlan's first appearance in "vaudeville" in New York was the most notable incident at Keith's. Yet Miss Coghlan in "vaudeville," continuous or otherwise, differs in no respect from Miss Coghlan acting in a one-act play under other circumstances. The piece she plays, "Burgoyne's Surrender" is not an intrinsically brilliant piece, and its historical quality is deplorably bad. But it permits Miss Coghlan to exhibit herself in the guise of an eighteenth century coquette, and to employ some of her excellent technical skill. Her always charming personality has lost none of its grace. What is more, the "living embodiment of the Father of his Country," and the interpolated strains of martial music count for much. The programme is otherwise excellent.

PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES.

First of Three Concerts Given at Carnegie Hall.

The first of a series of three concerts of a unique order took place at Carnegie Hall last night. These concerts are to present to the public choruses composed of three grades of the pupils in Mr. Frank Damrosch's free singing classes. The entertainment last night was given by the pupils in the elementary division. A like entertainment will be given by more advanced students, while that of to-morrow night will be devoted to the work of the People's Choral Union, which represents only the highest pupils. The chorus last night numbered about 700 singers, and was composed of classes which pursue their studies in Alliance Hall, Turn Hall, Maennerchor Hall, Adelphi Hall, and in other places not especially devoted to musical work.

It would not be pleasant to think that there is any prejudice against the singers of these choruses, because they come from the mass of the honest, hardworking people. But it is certain that they were not heard last night by so large an audience as they deserved, nor [illegible] greeted [illegible] bodies of [illegible] that [illegible] between young, fresh, vibrant tone [illegible] which is [illegible] staying at the [illegible] not, and [illegible] country, or other organization which can produce [illegible] that [illegible] night. Nothing difficult was attempted. These were elementary classes, and the sang elementary music, but "See the Conquering Hero Comes" was delivered in a manner simply inspiring. Mr. Damrosch deserves the warmest congratulation on the success of his labors.

Miss Emma Juch, soprano, and Mr. Ericsson Bushnell, basso, both tried and honored artists, contributed some popular solos to the entertainment. At to-night's entertainment the choral numbers will be somewhat more ambitious.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Fiske has decided to continue for two weeks more her present attraction, "Love Finds the Way" and "A Bit of Old Chelsea," after which she will present "Divorçons" for an indefinite period. Many new people will be added to the present company.

The management of the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, have decided to give a series of promenade concerts during the Summer, and have arranged with Rudolph Aronson to assume their direction. Arrangements will be made for promenade room for 900 persons, and tables will be distributed throughout the concert hall, where light refreshments will be served.

William Parry, who was stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House during the grand opera season, has engaged a company in this city to give a season of comic opera at the Glen Echo Park, Washington, commencing May 28. Among some of the prominent members of the company are Marie Coleridge, Aliene Crater, Viola D'Armon, Salina Rough, Oscar Girard, Frank Deshon, George Broderick, and others.

At the Metropolitan Opera House to-night John Philip Sousa, will, for the first time in this city, produce his international military and patriotic spectacle, "The Trooping of the Colors." Fully 1,000 people will take part in the production, including a chorus of 500 voices organized for the occasion, with the New York Choral Association as the nucleus. Nella Bergen, William Pruette, and Ethel Irene Stewart will be the soloists. The military features of the production include British grenadiers, German and French infantry, Cuban insurgents, Scotch bagpipers, and United States soldiers and sailors.

WAR BENEFIT CONCERT.

Entertainment at the Ninth Regiment Armory To-night.

In addition to the orchestral concert and to the promenade concert by Sousa at the war benefit this evening at the Ninth Regiment Armory under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, there will be souvenir flags, buttons, and various novelties disposed of in commemoration of the first war benefit given by a patriotic society in 1898. These souvenirs will be inexpensive, ranging from 10 to 50 cents. Among them are novelties fitted for presents to the boys in camp, such as tiny knapsacks, embroidered with flags, and made up into needle books, and containing coarse silk for mending uniforms. There are also cases for playing cards, flag games to enliven camp life, small card cases for uniform pockets, &c.

The "Veteran Brick," which excited so much comment and made money for the Sanitary Fair, has just been procured. Both the souvenir table and the table containing the brick will be in charge of young ladies of the chapter. Many interesting electrical novelties will be displayed, among them "Uncle Sam rolling his eyes at Spain." The refreshments will be very light—different forms of ice cream, cake, lemonade, and café frappé. Tents have been secured to make a small camp on the floor of the armory, and the decorations will be elaborate and beautiful. Invitations have been sent to the commanding officers of Camp Townsend, Camp Black, and the Ninth Regiment.

MAY DIE FROM HER WOUNDS.

Bartender Shot the Woman to Whom He Was Engaged.

Theresa Dorr, twenty-six years old, a domestic, employed at 23 East Seventeenth Street, was perhaps fatally shot in the back in front of that place last night by her lover, William Hankel, a bartender of 4 Clarkson Street, and with whom she had a quarrel about their approaching marriage. He used a thirty-two-calibre revolver, and fired three shots at the girl. Two took effect, one perforating a vital part, and making what the doctors fear is a fatal wound. The woman was removed to the New York Hospital.

Policeman Steinhauer heard the shots. He made a dash for the place from which the sounds came, and saw a man in his shirt sleeves running away. Without stopping to assist the woman, the policeman, now followed by a crowd, gave chase. The fugitive ran down Union Square to Sixteenth Street, and just before reaching that thoroughfare turned and fired deliberately into the crowd. The bullet whistled harmlessly over Policeman Steinhauer's head.

Hankel was caught in front of 18 West Seventeenth Street. Before he was locked up the woman identified him. Late last night it was learned from the woman's mother that she is a widow and has one child. The doctors took her ante-mortem statement.

PARTY REPRESENTATION.

The New Primary Election Law as Affecting State Conventions.

From The Buffalo Courier.

While the Republican State Convention has not yet been called, the schedule of representation by Assembly Districts has been issued, for the guidance of the party in the counties containing the first and second class cities of New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Troy, where under the new primary election law the caucuses of both parties must be held on June 7. Owing to the increased vote cast for McKinley for President in 1896, the next Republican Convention will be composed of 971 delegates as against only 758 in the convention of 1896, which nominated Frank S. Black for Governor. This is an increase of 218 delegates, or of 28 per cent. This increase is general throughout the State, although the cities naturally show the largest gains. The three counties of New York, Kings, and Erie alone receive 112 of the new delegates, New York gaining 54, Kings 44, and Erie 14.

The basis of representation is one delegate from each Assembly District for every thousand votes or fraction over one-half cast for the last Republican candidate for President. In all but six counties there are gains of at least one delegate. The counties holding June primaries are Albany, Erie, Onondaga, Monroe, Rensselaer, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and a portion of Westchester. Together they will choose 513 delegates, leaving 458 to be elected later by the rural counties. Under the old apportionment the counties named did not elect quite one-half of the delegates, so that the result of the great vote polled for McKinley in 1896 is to transfer the power of controlling the State conventions of the party from the rural counties, which are the strongholds of Republicanism, to the great cities, all of which are now in control of the Democratic Party.

The Republicans have often condemned the Democratic principle of equal representation for each Assembly District. Some will now perceive that their own system is not without defects. On the other hand, the present partisan legislative apportionment, designed to give the rural Republicans more than their share of the Assemblymen, has the effect of giving the rural Democrats an undue influence in Democratic State Conventions, each Assembly District being entitled to three delegates. It is certainly a political anomaly that the cities should control the action of the Republican State Convention and the rural counties should come very near to furnishing a majority of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Harvard-Haverford Cricket Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The final cricket match of the intercollegiate contest was played to-day between Harvard and Haverford. It resulted in a draw, with the time limit expiring before the game ended. Haverford had scored 112 runs, with all out, and Harvard 84 for five wickets, when the hour of play ended. Under the conditions, Haverford retains the cup, as she has defeated Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania has defeated Harvard.

Sorosis Talks About Its Name.

Sorosis objects to the use of its name for advertising purposes by manufacturers of merchandise, and a special meeting to decide what action to take in the matter was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., 45 West Thirty-first Street. No decision was reached, however, and another meeting will be held soon.

FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS

M. Lebon Fails to be Re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the Second Ballotings.

CABINET'S POSITION PERILOUS

A Majority of from 12 to 15, Including the Rallied Section—Conservatives Able at Any Time to Turn the Scale.

PARIS, May 23.—The Minister for the Colonies, M. Lebon, has tendered his resignation, owing to the fact that he failed to be re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the second ballotings yesterday of the Parliamentary general elections. The Premier, M. Meline, has requested him to defer resigning until after the Cabinet has had an opportunity to discuss the matter.

The new Chamber of Deputies is composed of 254 Republicans, 104 Radicals, 74 Radical Socialists, 57 Socialists, 38 Ralliers, 44 Reactionaries, and 10 Free-Lances.

LONDON, May 24.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, commenting on the composition of the new Chamber of Deputies, says:

"The Cabinet has a majority of from twelve to fifteen, including the Rallied Section, an uncertain band which will melt away at the time of great battles, rendering victories indecisive and defeats easy. It will be a bad Chamber. The Government will live from hand to mouth without effecting anything serious or stable. The Conservatives can at any time turn the scale, and neither with them nor without them can government be carried on."

ZOLA'S TRIAL AT VERSAILLES.

Second Effort to Convict the Novelist Commences in the Assise Court—Few People Admitted.

VERSAILLES, May 23.—The second trial of M. Emile Zola on the charge of criminal libel contained in charges which he brought against the officers who conducted the Esterhazy court-martial commenced in the Assize Court here to-day. But few of the general public were admitted within the precincts of the court, and rigorous measures were adopted to preserve order. There was no incident upon the arrival of the accused.

M. Labori, counsel for the accused, immediately questioned the competency of the court on the ground that the alleged offense was committed in Paris and that only a Parisian jury was competent to try the case.

The Procureur Général, M. Bertrand, of the Paris Court, who acts as Public Prosecutor, upheld the competency of the court. He said to M. Labori:

"You desire to prolong matters, but we intend to end the case. Be assured that the country has had enough, do you hear, of this perilous agitation."

The court then upheld its competency to try the case, whereupon M. Labori announced that he appealed to the Court of Cassation upon that point.

The trial was then adjourned, pending the hearing of the appeal.

On leaving the court M. Zola was greeted with cries of "Down with Zola!" intermingled with cheers for Zola and cheers for the army.

SIR JOHN T. GILBERT DEAD.

Irish Historian Who Brought About the Publication of Important Celtic Manuscripts.

LONDON, May 23.—Sir John T. Gilbert, the historian, is dead. He was born in Dublin in 1829.

John Thomas Gilbert was educated at Dublin, where his father was Consul for Portugal, and in England. He was appointed Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1867, and held that office until it was abolished in 1875. By command of the Queen he edited "Fac Similes of the National Manuscripts of Ireland," and was the author of "History of the City of Dublin," "History of the Viceroys of Ireland," "Historical and Municipal Documents of Ireland," "National Manuscripts of Ireland," "History of Affairs in Ireland," "History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland," and various other works on the history and literature of Great Britain and Ireland.

The deceased was a Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland and a Trustee, in behalf of the Crown, of the National Library of Ireland; Inspector of Manuscripts in Ireland for the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, a member of the Council and Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Honorable Professor of Archaeology in the Royal Academy of Arts, editor of a series of important publications entitled "Historic Literature of Ireland," and also editor of the collection of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland." He has received the Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy, has been thanked by the Municipal Corporation of Dublin, and was created a Knight in 1897.

As a member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and as its Honorary Librarian, the deceased, during his lifetime, gave a vast impetus to Celtic studies by bringing about the publication of some of the most important manuscripts in the ancient Irish language.

GLADSTONE STILL UNCOFFINED.

To-day His Body Will Be Viewed by the Parishioners—To-morrow It Will Go to London.

HAWARDEN, May 23.—The body of Mr. Gladstone, uncoffined, is lying on a couch in the library of Hawarden Castle—the room called the Temple of Peace. To-morrow it will be viewed by the parishioners. The coffin will be placed in the centre of the nave of Hawarden Church on Wednesday, and lie there in state until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a procession will be formed and the bier carried to Broughton railway station, where it will be placed upon the train for London.

The family, servants, friends, tenantry, and local officials will walk behind the bier, which will be borne by relays of colliers, workmen on the estate, tenants, and neighbors.

The body will arrive in London about midnight, and will be immediately conveyed to Westminster Hall to avoid the crowds.

LONDON, May 24.—In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Gladstone and the family, expressed in Mr. Herbert Gladstone's letter to Lord Salisbury accepting a public funeral, the ceremony will be the simplest possible. There will be no state pageant or flowers; only morning dress will be worn, and the chief feature will be the representative gathering in Westminster Abbey of all classes and institutions in the kingdom.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will be among the pall-bearers. The Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg will precede the coffin.

Political associations will not be represented; but the members of Parliament will attend in procession, headed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. William Court Gully.

At a meeting of members of the American colony held last evening at the Holborn Restaurant it was decided to send an expression of sympathy to Mrs. Gladstone. The suggestion was made that the United States should erect a monument, each State of the Union contributing a block of stone for the base. A committee was formed, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Conwell, to take further steps in carrying out the suggestion.

45 MINERS DEAD IN PRUSSIA.

Thirty Bodies Recovered from the Zollern Mine Near Dorthund.

DORTHUND, Prussia, May 23.—At 9 o'clock this morning thirty bodies had been recovered from the Zollern Mine, in which fire broke out yesterday. It is believed at least forty-five miners have perished.

RUSSIAN PASSPORT ORDER.

Cheers in the Commons on Hearing It Has Been Withdrawn.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, announced that Russia had informed the British Government that the circular of the Russian Consul at Tien-Tsin, announcing that British and other subjects of foreign powers would not be allowed at Ta-lien-wan without passports viséd by Russian Consuls, had been issued without its knowledge and had been withdrawn.

The announcement was greeted with cheers.

Centenary of the Irish Rebellion.

DUBLIN, May 23.—Celebrations in honor of the centenary of the Irish rebellion of 1798 began this evening. In this city a torchlight procession of several thousand men was witnessed by large crowds. Many of the houses were illuminated.

THE LONDON WHEAT PIT.

"The Baltic" the Place Where the British Broker's Heart Throbs—The South Sea House.

From The Daily Mail of London.

Any one who has seen the wheat pit in Chicago during a "boom" will look in vain for its counterpart on this side of the Atlantic.

The breast of the British broker may throb with suppressed excitement while grain markets are lively, but with a truly British stolidity he preserves an outward calm. He doesn't linger so long over his luncheon, and his feet and tongue move more rapidly than in normal times, but let wheat gyrate even like a jumping bean, you will never find him the yelling maniac whom you hear in the Chicago pit.

Owing, perhaps, to its closer proximity to the land of market "corners," Liverpool is a more speculative grain centre than London. Dealings in options are there of paramount importance. On the Baltic, however, "London's wheat pit," the option market has only recently been introduced and has not yet reached very important dimensions. And there are no Leiters or Armours to manipulate prices at their sweet will. Speculation of a wild sort, of course, exists—for nowadays the dealer in grain who declines to take any risks might just as well close his office—but, as a general rule, business on the floor of the Baltic pursues the even tenor of its way unhampered by the machinations of "shorts and longs." So dependent, however, is this country on America for its grain supplies that the fluctuations in prices which constantly occur in New York and Chicago are instantly reflected here.

There is an eager rush of Baltic members every afternoon to see the telegrams which announce how quotations open on "the other side," and should any important alterations have occurred, a firmer or an easier feeling, as the case may be, is at once apparent in prices.

But the Baltic—which, by the way, takes its name from a coffee house which once existed in its neighborhood—is not wholly given up to the gentle art of effecting grain contracts. Other trades of less importance find a home there. Linseed from India, Argentine, and Russia; cottonseed from the land of the Pharaohs; rapeseed from India and Russia, and the oil products of those seeds, occupy the attention of a smart group of brokers, who are anything but "seedy" in appearance. The shipping fraternity muster strongly, and are distinguishable by the gloss of their hats and the assertiveness of their demeanor. They spend their time in discussing such recondite subjects as rates of freight, deadweight, lay days, canceling dates and commissions—especially commissions. For the shipbroker exists for commissions, like the wheat and the seed broker, and a glow of satisfaction fills his manly bosom when he has effected a charter, the charter being his bread and butter.

But merchants and brokers are not always "talking shop" in the great brick building in Threadneedle Street. A thoughtful committee has provided them with the means of killing any superfluous time in the shape of the leading papers, weekly and daily. The non-British members are not forgotten, for French, German, Greek, and Italian journals are secured for the benefit of those who are Britons by adoption but foreigners by birth. Of these there is no small number. The Hebrew element of the superior sort is strongly in evidence; Teutons are there, mingling with Greeks and Frenchmen, who have forgotten how to shrug their shoulders artistically. Conversation being of such a polyglot character, it follows that English as she is spoke is of varying purity and correctness. The benighted foreigner, however, can always make himself intelligible in the language of the land of his adoption—especially when he is driving a bargain. The average Briton, it is to be feared, is loftily indifferent to the claims of any language save his own.

Besides the merchants and the brokers who daily rub shoulders at the Baltic, there are other members whose visits to the building are more spasmodic. Bill brokers, ever on the lookout for deals in "paper," are in frequent evidence. Stock brokers, too, are afforded an opportunity of meeting their clients. When wheat is booming, and every department of the room is thereby stirred up to make hay while the sun of prosperity shines, Throgmorton Street sends its quota to Threadneedle Street, and members of the Stock Exchange regard with solicitous interest the profits made by their Baltic clients, with a view to their remunerative investment. They are the barometers of the Baltic. Their presence or absence denotes the rise or fall in profits—and, consequently, the spirits—of members.

South Sea House, of which the Baltic forms part, had an evil reputation after the bursting of the great "Bubble," in 1720. Honest trading has, however, during the present century removed the stigma and restored the building to the respect of the great British public, if not to the glory of its palmy days.

HOMES FOR ARTISANS.

Prizes in Two Competitions to be Given for the Best Designs.

From The American Architect.

Among the many who have turned their thoughts toward the lot of the laboring man was Dr. George C. Shattuck of Boston, who bequeathed in trust to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association a certain fund the income of which was to be used for the encouragement of architecture and particularly for the improvement of the homes of the artisan class. The income of this fund has been used in various ways hitherto, but this year the association is to distribute it as prizes in two competitions which are to seek new solutions of that ever-recurring and always interesting conundrum—how to house in a suitable manner a certain number of the artisan class.

In arranging these competitions—one a limited one for invited architects only, while the other is open to every one—it was felt that to base the programmes on such specific conditions as are known to exist would be to secure merely some slight improvements in regulation methods of planning and but little real advance would be made. If, on the other hand, a programme could be devised that would allow competitors to approach the matter very much as if it were a wholly new and unsolved problem, then, it was felt, it might be hoped that the solution would be fresh and unhackneyed and a real step ahead might be made.

For this reason the programmes have been drawn in such general terms as to seem almost too vague, but in reality their very vagueness is the most generous invitation to each competitor to consider the problem from a new standpoint and to bring to its study and solution whatever individuality and ingenuity have not yet been stifled in him by custom, precedent, and rule-of-thumb habits of work.

To His Office on a Tandem.

From The Chicago Journal.

A wealthy West Side resident is taken to his office on La Salle Street each morning on a tandem, propelled by a liveried servant. The employe sits in front and scorches down the boulevard. The employer perches behind, and, lazily keeping his feet on the pedals, reads the morning newspaper. In the afternoon "the coachman" calls at the office with the tandem, and the trip home is made in the same way.

Occasionally the wealthy man throws his energy into the pedals, and the wheel forges ahead with a great burst of speed, but as a rule he is too much engrossed with his reading to do any work. Two years ago this citizen drove to and from his office in a carriage. He would not change back for a great deal.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

The State's Duty to Delinquent Children Discussed at a Morning Session.

PAPER READ BY C. M. HARRISON

He Attacks the Problem of Paroles—Dr. C. E. Bruce, Ira Otterson, Mr. Chapin, and John H. Smyth the Other Speakers—The Evening Session.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction elected officers for the ensuing year yesterday. Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago was chosen President, Seth Low First Vice President, Laban Pratt of Boston Second Vice President, W. J. Breed of Cincinnati Third Vice President, Hastings H. Hart of Chicago Secretary, and Levi L. Barbour of Detroit, Mich., Treasurer. It was decided to appoint a committee of seven to collaborate with the American Bar Association in drafting a bill to provide for the duties of States in reference to alien dependents.

Five section meetings were held. The Committee on the Duty of the State to Delinquent Children, of which Peter Caldwell was Chairman, met in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. C. M. Harrison, Superintendent of the Newark City Home, read a paper on "Justifiable Paroles." He said that mere scholastic and industrial teaching could never give the effect of social life which came from the home school.

"What is the end sought in the work of these schools?" he continued. "It is to make of these children, rescued from the wayward class, men and women worthy the liberties and rights common to the body politic. The answer to the objections of home school labor and expenditure is in part embodied in the character of the youth upon whom these energies are expended as well as in the specialties adopted for their reclamation. The youths of neglect, the dependent and defective, have destructive characteristics, it is true, but essentially they are like all children, creatures of social impulses, tendencies both egoistic and altruistic. They have similar social and moral susceptibilities, though less pronounced. Yet their personal histories may be unlike those of the class of average school children, largely because they have not been so closely allied to the better social and moral activities of life.

"It is cruel to speak of them harshly. They are delinquents—some of them bearing the ills of heredity through diseased parentage, or being maybe subjects of defective development consequent upon disease in early youth; or they may be unfortunates who, through orphanage, being left to shift for themselves, have followed selfish lines, and, having learned nothing of the moral verities, have not cultivated conscience. There may be a tendency among them toward the gross and unrefined. This fact must be considered at dismissal, because measures must be taken to guard them from themselves when they go forth to mingle with the world."

The Parole Question.

The question as to when such children may be safely dismissed was then discussed. "The parole is an affair of the greatest gravity," said Mr. Harrison. "If many of the children whom we are studying went astray in early youth more through parental insufficiency than because of youthful obliquities, then to return them to the parental roof without safeguarding them with other restraints and influences than the home offers is to invite disaster. Of the class early orphaned it may be assumed that many are led into sin through associations to which misfortune introduced them. Assuredly this class should never be permitted to return to the haunts of their former companionship. Nor can hope follow them if indiscriminately placed with people on the promise of 'clothes, board, and home.' The so-called badge system has been highly commended, but age rather than the badge must be considered one of the chief elements of the parole problem."

Mr. Harrison divided delinquent children into three groups. The first, including children who have worthy friends willing to care for their interests when they are paroled, should only be released guardedly, after a thorough course of industrial study. The second, including orphans and the children of inebriates, whose delinquency is due to past neglect, need a more extended course of training. Paroles for them should not be seriously considered until their age and development "assure strength and endurance ample for the task of self-maintenance." The third group, whose members show inherited criminal tendencies, Mr. Harrison estimated at only 5 per cent. "They should be transferred," said he, "if improvement be deferred, to the intermediate prison-reformatory. The State may not safely release this class. A release at the age of thirty, forty, or fifty is justifiable only on the ground that the recipient of the parole gives promise of a career free from evil developments. Paroles are justifiable only in so far as they are an assured means of betterment to the paroled and benefit to the world. A parole given to please friends or interest politicians is generally a miscarriage of justice."

An intersting discussion on the subject of the afternoon followed. Mr. Chapin of Westborough, Mass., said: "It seems to me our training of delinquents stops short of the step we ought to take. We bring a boy up to the state when we think he is under proper circumstances to go out, do what we can to get him in relation with something in the world, and say, 'Sink, or swim.' It is often that he can't swim, and we have to reach out and help him, or perhaps he sinks, and is brought back to some other school. We ought to go further. We need to apply ourselves with greater earnestness to giving the boy the actual influences of home, so that he may develop character enough to take care of himself."

The Period of Detention.

Dr. C. E. Bruce of the New York Juvenile Asylum urged a complete divorcement of the power governing a boy's stay in an institution for delinquents and the influences of those who are not intimately acquainted with the child's life. "We shall hail the day with pleasure," he said, "when the time of a boy's detention shall not be fixed at two years." Other speakers contended that it was as absurd to limit such a period of detention as to limit the time a patient should stay in a hospital.

Ira Otterson, Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory for Boys, at Jamesburg, said that he had always discouraged the idea of fixing a boy's detention for any period short of that of his minority. It gives the boy the idea of a sentence, said Mr. Otterson, and he reflects that he has only to wait a certain time and we will have no control over him.

"We have politics in our State, as well as in New York. It is too near New York to be otherwise. I have known the case of a lad committed to our reformatory for a heinous crime, for which he would have been sent to State prison for ten years had the Congressman of his district and a lot of politicians not perjured themselves in court to save him. He had not been at the reformatory six months before a petition signed by these same people was sent to us asking for his release. I converted six of the Trustees to my way of thinking, and the boy was kept and only released when the proper time came." Mr. Otterson said that he never paroled a boy till work had been secured for him outside.

John H. Smyth, the President of the Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia, made an effective speech on work among his race. "We colored people are deft enough at learning industries," said he. "The defect of the negro is a moral one, and it is not surprising after centuries of barbarism, centuries of slavery, and thirty-three years of repression after he was made free. Our main object in teaching him should be to eradicate the moral defect."

In the meeting of the Committee on Municipal and County Charities, in the Church Mission House, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, J. R. Washburn, Superintendent of the Poor of Jefferson County, N. Y., spoke against the system of providing for people in their homes. "I am satisfied," said he, "that a settled practice of liberal and lavish outdoor relief in any community—a large portion of which always goes to tide people over into their next year's misery—will soon result in leaving more want still unprovided for than would be the opposite policy of its total abandonment, and that an increase on the demands of private charity is more likely to result from the former than the latter plan."

At the meeting of the Committee on Organization of Charity, in the United Charities Building Assembly Hall, labor bureaus were discussed. Clark Carter of the Lawrence City Mission, Lawrence, Mass., declared that in his town outsiders from labor bureaus were introduced by mill owners, and took the places of the ordinary workmen, because they were willing to take less wages. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell said that good was done by the bureaus in some directions, but that they needed to take great care lest they simply put workmen out to fill their places with cheap men.

The places visited in the afternoon by delegates included Columbia University and the New York Institute for the Blind, at Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue.

The Evening Session.

At the general session in the evening at Association Hall President Stewart surrendered the chair to Mrs. E. E. Williamson, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey, who gave a talk on "The Street Arab," recalling some experiences, before introducing other speakers. She said that she found them generally lcds of honor and chivalry.

Ernest Bicknell, General Superintendent of the Bureau of Associated Charities of Chicago, read an interesting paper on "Interference of a Municipality in Behalf of its Wards." He advanced two reasons for the exercise by the city of parental control over its dependent children, their own helplessness, and the need of maintaining a high standard of citizenship by the cultivation of those of its youth who lack home care.

"If it be public policy to prevent child labor," he continued, "and the promotion of it will in any case deprive a family of support, the Government must guarantee that support. If it undertakes to guarantee pure air and sunlight to a child, then must it also, to be consistent, take upon itself other functions which are usually considered as belonging to individuals. The power to seize and take charge of the child cannot be divorced from the full responsibility for the child's well-being."

Thomas Mulry, a member of the New York Catholic Protectory Board and of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, spoke next. He expressed little belief in the efficacy of the boarding-out-for-pay system as a means of work in this city. People would take children for the money in it, he believed. "And have the children no rights?" he added. "The State is as much bound to respect the rights of its poorest child as those of its most powerful citizen. In our institutions we have two classes of children—those who have acted the truant and whom we return in improved condition after a period of training, and the destitute, with whose family a bond of union is kept up by frequent visits. It is the refinement of cruelty to separate a parent from its child when the parent shows signs of such improvement as to be able and willing to care for it properly. I have known many dissipated parents to be reclaimed by the hope of getting their children again."

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer read a paper on "The Care of Deformed and Crippled Children." He said that Europe was ahead of America in this respect. Dr. Shaffer urged that the State ought to purchase appliances for poor and crippled children. He also said that an orthopedic laboratory should be in every medical school, and that orthopedic hospitals needed as adjuncts country homes for convalescents. Dr. Platt discussed the paper.

Resolutions were passed thanking President McKinley for his recent letter to the conference, and wishing a speedy and honorable peace, and also thanking Seth Low and the managers of various institutions visited by the guests, for courtesies extended. Medals have been distributed to the conference officers and committeemen.

A LESSON FOR THE YOUTH.

The Preparation for War Teaching Him Patriotism.

Tampa Letter to The Chicago Journal.

If I had a proprietory interest in a growing American boy, and if I wanted to fill him with a profound and abiding awe of his Government, I would show him the processes by which Government calls its armies into the field. It would let him see for what manner of things Government is pouring out $1,000,000 daily, and I would try to make him understand with what superb prodigality and at the same time with what sagacity Government spends. I would take him past those lines of transports in which steam is always up, and on which are crews ever waiting the word of command. I would stand with him on the docks and wait until one of them cast off her moorings and swiftly steamed toward the open sea. I would have him listen while men whispered, "Where is she going?" and bid him note that each one answers to the other: "I do not know," but is supremely confident and complacent because the power behind it all is Government's word, which word is law and life and death. I would have him look long at those inscrutable cannon which come in on flat cars, and I would show him the trainloads of gun carriages, the bales of blankets, the tons of fodder, the thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of equipments which Government has tumbled on to these docks and into these freighthouses.

I would take him to the great Quartermasters' depots, where the floors sag under the weight of cloth, food, medicines, oils, arms, tools, candles, shoes, hats, haversacks, canteens, cartridges, and dishes. I would point him to the herds of mules that are driven in from all the country side, and, lest in seeing all these evidences of Government's wealth he should be puffed up with pride, I would gently tell him Government just at this time sets a higher estimate on a sound mule than on a good man, and finds the latter cheaper and easier to get than the former—and wants the former more.

I would lead him among the tented cities that have been pitched beneath the palmetto trees, and I would tell him that many of the men there dwelling had come a week before out of lands where still the Winter lay, but that whether they were on the west coast of Florida or in the mountains of Wyoming they were the Government's men always and equally at home.

I would have my boy halt now and then to hear the throb of a thousand hoofs, as the cavalry races across country, and I would have him listen for the tinkle of the mule bells, the rumble of wheels, the hoarse shouts of the drivers, and all the mysterious clamor that rises when man and beast talk to each other in anger as they drag the army wagons through the sand.

I would have him watch the batteries as they wind along the hillsides, and I would have him see how the black mass of horses and harness and cannon is flecked by the artilleryman's crimson and the scarlet pompons that nod at his horse's ears. I would want him to hear the bugles snarling from camp to camp, and I would like to have him stand at the edge of the bay and be very silent while the regimental bands play during guard mount, and the tropical sun makes the moving bayonets flash a silver light against the background of green.

Best of all, I would like him to see the new South and the new North rise and stand uncovered when the band plays "Star-Spangled Banner" beneath the grand piazza at night, and I would want him to understand how many years, how many sacrifices, and how sweet a spirit of forgiveness have been exacted before those who listen with him could bring themselves to listen at all.

To show your boy the fleets, the cannon, the troops, the sinister and gigantic impediments of war may not be at all the proper way of inculcating patriotism and true reverence for the National idea. A journey through the Congressional Library might lift him to greater heights of exultation than will the sight of 10,000 regulars ready to sail away for the storming of a city. But the boy is practical and mildly barbaric and he will choose my way of teaching patriotism. He will forevermore esteem Government as somebody that does things, that owns horses, and plays with real ships, and has bronze giants with scarred faces to work for it. Even getting ready for war is heroic.

The Army Mule and His Driver.

Tampa Letter to The Chicago Journal.

The management of the regular army in the field is almost sordidly businesslike, but in the end it makes for the picturesque. The baggage train, for example, as it toils down the highway, is superb. The wagons are of a faded blue color and a bit battered. But they are like those veterans you sometimes see at encampments. The old army overcoat they have resurrected for the occasion has faded to the palest of blues and the wearer is a bit battered. He is sound at the core, though, and so are these lumbering caravans that have come all the way from Fort Reno and further. They lurch through the sand and over the rocks of the Florida highway, and nothing gives. They are piled high with tents and greasy camp equipage and boxes of ammunition. Six mules draw them, and the mules are admonished unceasingly in a profane monotone by a powerful person, who has learned to drive with one rein. The most poetic and seductive names appear with what might at first blush seem startling irrelevancy, considering the general context of the driver's remarks. One is surprised to hear him couple the names of Lena, Paulina, and Sadie with his frantic exhortations as to the rights of the road and the proper conduct of an army mule. Still, I see no reason why even an army mule should not be graced with a romantic name. Life at best can hold so little for an army mule.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FAMILY.

A Distant Relative Gives Some Account of It.

From The Westfield (Mass.) Times.

It may be interesting at this time to know that the ancestors of Rear Admiral George Dewey once lived near the east end of Silver Street, where his progenitor, in the second generation, Josiah Dewey, was granted land in 1668 for his labor in building the first parsonage in town. He was a carpenter living at Northampton until about 1670, when he came here, was Sergeant of the guard during King Philip's war, and was elected the first Deacon in Westfield Church in 1692. Four years later he became one of the proprietors and first settlers of Lebanon, Conn., from which place his descendants have spread out and multiplied like Israel of old. First they invaded the wilds of Vermont, just before the Revolutionary War, and helped make that part of our country the fame which it possesses.

Ever in the van of progress, they have spread over the whole country, and now the most famous of their representatives has reached the Philippines. Below is a brief outline of the Admiral's pedigree:

1. Thomas Dewey of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn.; died 1648.
2. Josiah of Northampton and Westfield, Mass., and Lebanon, Conn., born at Windsor in 1641; died at Lebanon in 1732.
3. Josiah, second, born in Northampton, Mass., 1666; died at Lebanon ——.
4. William, born at Westfield, 1692; died at Lebanon, 1759.
5. Simeon, born at Lebanon, 1718; died at Lebanon, 1751.
6. William, born at Lebanon, 1746; died at Hanover, N. H., 1813.
7. Capt. Simeon, born at Hebron, Conn., 1770; died at Berlin, Vt., 1863.
8. Dr. Julius Y., born at Berlin, Vt., 1801; died at Montpelier, Vt., 1877.
9. Admiral George, born at Montpelier, Vt., 1837.

The Dewey families in this vicinity are from twelfth to fourteenth cousins to the Admiral. L. M. DEWEY.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Henry R. Jackson.

Gen. Henry Rootes Jackson, a veteran of the Mexican war, a noted Confederate General, and former United States Minister to Mexico and Austria, who was stricken with paralysis on May 14, died at Savannah, Ga., yesterday. He was born at Athens, Ga., June 24, 1820, and was graduated from Yale College in 1839. The next year he was admitted to the bar of Georgia, and in 1843 was appointed United States District Attorney for the State. He served through the Mexican war as Colonel of a Georgia regiment. He was Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia from December, 1849, to the Summer of 1853, when he became chargé d'affaires at the Court of Austria. He was made Minister to Austria in 1854 and served until 1858. In December of that year he was elected Chancellor of the University of Georgia, an office he held only a short time.

He was appointed Major General to command Georgia's forces after that State seceded, and in August, 1861, was commissioned a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. He first served on the Upper Potomac. He was under Hood in his invasion of Tennessee in the latter part of 1864, taking part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. At the latter he was taken prisoner. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Savannah.

He was appointed United States Minister to Mexico on March 23, 1885, but resigned the office on June 30 of that year. He was formerly President of the Georgia Historical Society, and a Trustee of the Peabody Education Fund. He wrote a book of poems entitled "Tallulah." The poem for which he is known as author more especially is "The Old Red Hills of Georgia." This he wrote while serving in the Mexican war.

John Wright Culver.

John Wright Culver, an old and well-known resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 145 South Portland Avenue, of heart disease. Mr. Culver was born near Hempstead, L. I., ninety-two years ago, and came to New York at an early age. In 1831 Mr. Culver married Miss Pamella G. Leaycraft of Paterson, N. J. A few years later he engaged in the shipping business, and the enterprise proved so successful in a short time that John Jacob Astor, Moses Taylor, and Howland Aspinall became associated with him.

Mr. Culver settled in Brooklyn in 1863, remaining in the same line of business up to 1868, when he retired. Mrs. Culver died two years after the celebration of their golden wedding.

The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock at the house, the Rev. F. H. Jacobs, assistant pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. Mr. Culver is survived by six children. Four reside in Brooklyn, one in Manhattan, and the other in Central Valley, N. Y. The burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow morning.

Thomas G. Rigney.

Thomas G. Rigney of 6 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, who had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1875, died yesterday of peritonitis, which followed an operation for appendicitis, which was first suspected on Thursday last. Mr. Rigney was widely esteemed by business associates and in social life. He was a native of this city, received a collegiate education, and, after studying medicine and surgery, went to Wall Street as a clerk for the stock-broking house of Owens & Mercer. Mr. Rigney, after he bought his Exchange seat, was always a commission broker and never was in partnership. He had a desk in the offices of Sutro & Schoile, in the Johnston Building.

Socially, he was widely known. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the New York Athletic Club, the Liederkranz Society, the Order of Elks, and the Old Guard. He had a country house at Rockaway. Mr. Rigney is survived by his widow and two sons and twin daughters.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. CLARK, an employe of the Land Office at Washington, died Sunday night. He was Colonel of the Third and Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry in the civil war, was breveted Brigadier General, and for four years was United States Marshal for the Iowa district.

WILLIAM H. GAYGER, aged eighty-three years, a leading and wealthy citizen of Glens Falls, N. Y., died there yesterday. He was a Director of the Glens Falls National Bank, a heavy stockholder in the Glens Falls Insurance Company, and prominently known in Masonic circles throughout the State.

FREDERIC LEAKE, aged eighty-one years, a retired banker and well known in New York and Albany banking circles, died at his home at Williamstown, Mass., yesterday. He was an excellent financier, interested in economics and history, and a French scholar. He was once instructor at Williams College.

FRANK A. DUNN, Assistant Prosecutor of Union County and Clerk of the Grand Jury, died last evening at his home, in Rahway Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. He was stricken with an acute attack of Bright's disease a few days ago. He was a son of ex-Congressman John T. Dunn, and was an officer of the local branch of Elks. He was twenty-eight years old and unmarried.

MRS. MATILDA MARY GREENE, who died at her residence, 1 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday morning, was the wife of Martin E. Greene and the mother of Alister Greene, who has been for many years well known in the New York club and society worlds. She was a daughter of Andrew C. Zabriskie. Of late years Mrs. Greene led a domestic life and was not well known to the younger generation of New York society men and women.

Plans for Remenyi's Funeral.

The Remenyi Memorial Committee met last evening at 166 Second Avenue, and decided that it would go to meet the body of the dead artist at the station on its arrival from San Francisco Saturday, and escort it to the rooms of the Yorkville Hungarian Club at 304 East Seventy-eighth Street. Services will be held there, or at St. Stephen's Church in Twenty-eighth Street, and at 11 o'clock Monday morning the body will be taken to the Lenox Lyceum, where there will be public funeral services. Seventy-five members of Musical Mutual Protective Association have volunteered their services. The interment will be in the Actors' Fund plot in Calvary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

French Steam Cleaning and Dyeing, all branches. Lord, 668 Sixth Av. and 15th St., near Broadway.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

ADAMS.—May 23, 1898, Ellen H., wife of William M. Adams.
Funeral at her late residence, 208 Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, the inst., at 8 o'clock. Friends will kindly flowers.

GREENE.—At her home, No. 1 East Sixty-second Street, on Monday morning, May 23, Mary, wife of Martin E. Greene, and daughter of the late Andrew C. Zabriskie.
Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th Street, on Thursday morning, May 26, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Paramus, N. J.

LEAKE.—On Monday, May 23, at Williamstown, Mass., Frederic Leake, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock.

WAGNER.—Suddenly, May 20, at Weybridge, England, Julia, daughter of the late Dr. John Wagner of Charleston, S. C.

WENDELL.—On Saturday, May 21, at his home, 8 East 38th Street, Jacob Wendell.
Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th Avenue and 21st Street, on Tuesday, May 24, at 10 o'clock. The burial will be private.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 23.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ALONZO, Isabel, Colored Hospital	80	22
BRYAN, John, 62 Amsterdam Av.	68	21
BOYLE, George, 1,807 Park Av.	1	21
BURKE, Margaret J., 39 W. 27th St.	8	21
BROWN, Eliza, 27 Roosevelt St.	61	20
BENJAMIN, Anth'y, Foundling Hosp.	4	16
BIERMAN, Minnie, 25 Goerck St.	72	22
COHN, Isaac, 419½ Cherry St.	2	22
CHAMBERS, Margaret, 214 E. 42d.	6	22
CUNNINGHAM, Delia, 351 E. 58th St.	56	22
CARROLL, Lawrence W., 441 W. 40th.	7	21
CREAN, William, 337 E. 35th St.	33	21
CAMPBELL, M. M., Home for Blind.	92	22
CARLSON, Victor, 128 Hudson St.	35	22
CONROY, Maggie, 514 W. 49th St.	4	21
DI LEVA, Mary, 173 Mulberry St.	1	21
DAVIS, Julieth, 227 W. 47th St.	64	21
DUFFIELD, Roger, 248 W. 47th St.	2	22
EVANS, Mary H., 1,798 2d Av.	18	21
FITZGERALD, M., 79 Thomas St.	27	22
FRIEDRICH, Carl, E. 51st St. (dock).	40	21
FUSTA, Louis, Manh. State Hosp.	36	21
FOGELBERG, John, 100 Cherry St.	40	21
FINKBEINER, William, 228 W. 33d.	39	22
FINEGAN, Anna, 542 E. 142d St.	68	21
FITTEN, Elizabeth, 633 E. 138th St.	25	20
GREEN, Carrie, 526 11th Av.	35	21
GRAF, Joseph, 218 E. 95th St.	27	21
GARE, Steve, Jerome Park	43	21
HOWARD, Florence, Brooklyn	21	22
HEINSHEIMER, Ida, 65 W. 117th St.	54	21
HENDRE, Harry, 225 E. 103d St.	53	19
HOGAN, J. J., Jr., Cath. Protectory.	6	21
HAMILL, James, 347 8th Av.	70	20
HIRSCH, Michael, 321 W. 77th St.	24	22
HAGERTY, Peter, Manh. State Hosp.	69	22
HOGAN, Lizzie, 155 W. 25th St.	46	20
HANSON, Gustav, 504 E. 88th St.	47	22
HIGGINS, Catharine, King's Bridge.	58	21
KEMMERT, Mary, 443 Pleasant Av.	58	22
KRUSCHINSKY, J. R., 700 E. 166th.	39	21
KEATING, Patrick, Foundling Hosp.	1	15
KULHAM, Theodore, 519 E. 148th St.	66	21
LEYMAN, Rebecca, 63 Clinton St.	4	22
LAWSON, Albert, 216 E. 16th St.	2	20
LYONS, Michael, 407 E. 17th St.	66	22
LANDRICKI, Theodore, 226 6th St.	30	21
LASTASKA, Mamie, City Hospital	20	20
MUNSON, Mary, 114 W. 58th St.	25	20
MURPHY, Kate, 202 E. 43d St.	60	22
MULLER, Charles, Huguenot, S. I.	68	22
MURPHY, Mary, 169 W. 45th St.	35	21
MAHER, John, 200 E. 107th St.	30	22
MATHER, James, 616 E. 11th St.	3	22
MORONEY, Catharine, 159 E. 99th St.	27	22
MURPHY, Nora, Foundling Hospital.	1	17
MARTINSEN, Olof, 1,155 E. 165th St.	49	21
McGRATH, John, 87 Sullivan St.	23	21
NONICA, Salvatore, Jerome Park	40	22
O'BRIEN, Mary, Manh. State Hosp.	28	21
O'REILLY, John, 356 2d Av.	22	19
PIKE, David, 2,053 Lexington Av.	1	22
RIGNEY, Thomas G., 6 E. 119th St.	57	22
RIEGELHAUPT, A., 314 Delancey St.	2	22
RINGEL, Joseph, 220 E. 76th St.	12	22
RYAN, Margareth, 361 W. 27th St.	27	22
ROSENTHAL, Florence, 164 E. 90th.	19	21
RAFFERTY, James, 269 W. 67th St.	57	22
ROGERS, Mary L., 203 W. 22d St.	63	20
RYAN, Margaret, Manh. State Hosp.	69	21
RUSSELL, Julia B., 130 W. 95th St.	50	21
RUMBELT, Albert, 325 8th St.	2	21
REYNOLDS, James, 915 Cauldwell Av.	2	20
SCHNEIDER, Nicolaus, 501½ E. 83d.	71	22
SWALM, Maria C., 222 E. 18th St.	47	21
SULLIVAN, Mary, 608 2d Av.	48	21
STERN, Isidor, 262 E. Houston St.	1	22
SCHORR, David, 442 E. 86th St.	36	22
SCHEDGEL, J. E., St. Joseph's Hosp.	47	21
SCHUSTER, Charles, 559 E. 136th.	44	22
TRAINOR, Margaret, 533 W. 29th St.	27	22
TAFFE, Heinrich, 133 Henry St.	54	22
WETMORE, Abbie, 560 E. 139th St.	47	21
WILLIAMS, Esther E., 338 W. 38th.	80	19
WELLMAN, A., 18 St. Mark's Place.	1	22
WALSH, Annie, 313 E. 25th St.	38	22
WENDELL, Jacob, 8 E. 38th St.	71	21
WHITE, James, Roosevelt Hosp.	61	21
ZIEGLER, Lulu, 960 1st Av.	1	21

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ARNOLD, Annie P., 119 Hicks St.	20	22
BENNETT, H. L., Shore Road and 79th St.	10	22
BRADY, Mary F., 6 Richards St.	24	22
BRAUN, Theresa, 228 Trautman St.	28	22
BONTON, Delia, 923 Kent Av.	20	21
BYRNE, Matilda, L. I. State Hosp.	63	22
CABALAN, Mary L. H., 241 S. 5th St.	31	22
COGSWELL, Hannah M., 11 Spencer Court	58	21
CEPOLLA, Michael A., 34 Main St.	2	21
CONKLIN, Lydia M., 2,134 Dean St.	77	21
COHN, Jennie, 169 Seigel St.	55	22
CLARK, Mildred M., 166 Bayard St.	3	22
DAMINA, Margaretha, K. C. Hosp.	20	19
DILEAR, Annie, 497 Carroll St.	2	22
DUMMLER, John, 80 Johnson Av.	73	22
DIERK, Adam, 27 Olive St.	1	22
DAVIS, Charlotte, 41 Throop Av.	68	22
DOWD, Michael S., 152 Degraw St.	15	22
FUCH, Michael J., King's Highway.	60	22
FRAZER, Mary, 116 Duffield St.	56	21
FORD, Joseph, 835 Flushing Av.	1	22
GREENAN, Helen, 445 Elton St.	4	22
HOCK, Joseph, 242 Knickerbocker Av.	1	21
HUGHES, Patrick, 307 Oakland St.	4	22
HOLMES, Thomas, 298 Myrtle Av.	60	21
HAMM, Ellen, 23 Vanderbilt Av.	37	22
HOLLORAN, Lilly, 692 Degraw St.	8	22
HUNTER, James, 109 N. 9th St.	2	22
JACOBS, Amelia J., 219 Chauncey St.	50	21
KLINCK, Jacob, 281 Ellery St.	1	22
KNEY, Gerard, 660 Bergen St.	2	22
KIEP, Mary C., 29 Hudson Av.	1	20
KLEINSCHMITZ, A., 775A McDonough St.	5	21
LA MONT, Edith, 1,706 Dean St.	1	22
LATTRELL, George, 140 Marion St.	79	21
LUISE, Mary, 777 Hart St.	74	22
LOGUE, Annie, 370 Gold St.	44	21
MAXWELL, Clara, 93 Duffield St.	22	22
MORAN, Mary A., 1,005 Kent Av.	18	21
MANGOLD, George, 143 S. 4th St.	64	22
MOORE, Sarah E., 344 S. 3d St.	54	22
MURDICK, Jane, 74 Linden St.	48	22
McMANUS, Annie, 75 7th Av.	51	21
McKAY, Hugh, 17th St., near railroad station	71	21
OAKLEY, Maud A., 649 Manhattan Av.	10	20
PASCALE, Antonio, K. C. Hospital	39	19
PAUL, Susan A., Benson Av. and Bay 23d St.	65	22
PANZER, Emma, Kingston Av. Hosp.	2	22
QUACKENBUSH, Jacob, 228 Halsey.	70	20
RYAN, William, 18 Cornelia St.	62	22
RUTHSTROM, Ruth, K. C. Hospital.	1	21
STURGESS, Ursula A., 90 N. 5th St.	6	22
SCHELLEUS, Johanna, 44 Smith St.	60	21
STONE, Mary, K. C. Hospital	1	20
SLADE, Mary E. J., 316 Jefferson Av.	76	21
SINEY, Ida A. W., 77 S. 4th St.	86	21
SCALLING, Georgianna, 140 Maujer.	3	22
SMITH, Bridget, 206A Troy Av.	52	20
SMITH, Annie, 1,641 Atlantic Av.	48	20
VON BEHREN, W., 32 Trautman St.	81	22
VIRTUE, Herbert, Brooklyn Hospital.	11	22
WOODS, William M., 361 S. 5th St.	47	22
WESTWOOD, John, K. C. Hospital	60	21
WEIL, Lillie, 459 Pulaski St.	11	21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A UNIQUE AUCTION SALE."

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
"A GLIMPSE OF JAPANESE FAIRYLAND."
On free view 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

To be sold at absolute public sale on Thursday and Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock,

A Collection of Five Hundred
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
JAPANESE
FLORAL and ARBOREAL PLANTS

including nearly every variety of rare and curious plants and flowers for which Japan is noted. The specimens, now exhibited as a collection for the first time, have been especially selected and imported by Messrs. Kushibiki & Arai, expert Japanese Landscape Gardeners of Tokyo, proprietors of the Japanese Tea Garden, Atlantic City, N. J., and afford a pleasing and instructive object lesson to the admirers of the beautiful and curious in nature.

The specimens are all planted in handsome Japanese porcelain Jardinieres.

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WILL BE MAILED ON
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Thomas E. Kirby, Auctioneer
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CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
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290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York,

ON OR BEFORE JUNE 16TH, 1898,

and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated April 13th, 1898.

Certificates of stock must be assigned to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and signatures acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some party satisfactory to this Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, April 16th, 1898.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.,
New, Common, and Preferred,
Deliverable when issued,
dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 Broad St.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 35 Wall St.,
New York, May 11, 1898.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May, 1898, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Prudencio Rabell Cigarette Machine Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 105 Water Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon, 1898, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.—Dated New York, May 23, 1898.

SAMUEL MOSBACHER, Secretary.

Office of
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY,
Dayton, Ohio,
May 21st, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Dayton, Ohio, on Thursday, June 16, at eleven o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. May 26, and reopen on the morning of June 17 next.

F. E. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., May 23, 1898.

Coupon No. 38 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1, 1898, will be paid, on presentation, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New York.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., May 17, 1898.

Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William St.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its common stock, payable June 1st, 1898. Transfer books closed from May 26th to June 1st, 1898, inclusive.

THEO. F. MILLER, Secty. and Treas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Approximately 300,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and very few changes were other than advances. Just before the close of the day's business something of a reaction ran through the market, but even final figures were substantially better than the average close of Saturday.

The notable element in the market was contributed by the purchases of commission brokers. Professional transactions were relatively small. The talent of the Stock Exchange is against advances in the market, as it has been for a considerable time past—and it seems as effective now as it has been through all the recent advance, making better prices only more distinctive.

⁂

Every day's record makes clearer the fact that buying orders in large volume are on file in Wall Street, and that only slight warrant will be required to make commission business brisker than it has been in many a long day. Discernible buying orders are of two kinds. One sort comes from people who are anxious to get into the market at concessions, and who have directed their brokers to be ready to take stocks if under any circumstances quotations go downward somewhat. The other division of orders is from even more determined principals; and, substantially, their orders to their brokers are to buy stocks, and buy them largely, the moment any distinctively good news comes from our naval squadron.

Many estimates are made of the consequence of orders like these. Some figurers have it that the commission houses of the Street are authorized to take from 50,000 to 100,000 shares on account of just such waiting buyers. This is, however, more guesswork than calculation. The one sure thing is that there are such orders in the market. They are lodged practically with every important commission house, and in the aggregate must reach very large figures.

⁂

Such orders, however, can hardly be supposed to exert much direct influence as yet upon the course of market prices. These deferred commissions to buy are really not more significant than are the results which attend certain current selling transactions. Over and over again recently, and in practically every one of the important standard stocks, there have been evidences of sales of long stock. This has been true particularly in St. Paul, in Louisville and Nashville, and most of the other shares listed abroad. Such sales under usual conditions, in ordinary markets, could not have failed to put prices down materially. Yet the present record is that such liquidation proves practically uninfluential. Somebody seems ready to take all the long stocks which insiders or others care to sell—and this "somebody" evidently is of sufficient financial strength to absorb placidly whatever may be pressed for sale. Every time there has been noteworthy liquidation recently in any one of the standard stocks the prompt consequence has been that not only have quotations been well maintained, but after every liquidating movement there has come an advance.

Veteran observers in Wall Street do not disregard suggestive occurrences like these.

⁂

London has ceased its free and easy sales. Foreign advices generally are less pessimistic than they have been regarding American security values. A number of professional bear oracles at London and Berlin have finally come round to announcements of bullishness upon American stocks. Yet there continues to be an extended (and in some stocks unwieldy) short interest abroad.

⁂

Government bonds were very dull. The closing bid price for the new 4s was ¼ lower.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅛	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Minnesota Iron	4
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	⅝	M., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	Natl. Linseed Oil	1⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	2
C. B. & Q.	¾	Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	½
C., Mil. & St. Paul	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwestern	1⅜	Rio Grande West. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	St. Jo. & G. I., 1st pf.	⅝
Eastern Elevator	1½	St. Paul & Om.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Laclede Gas	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Michigan Central	⅝	W. Chi. St.	⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	½		

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Gas	1	Ore. Short Line	2¼
Laclede Gas pf.	1	Pullman Car	½
Lake E. & West. pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. pd.	⅝
Mexican Cent.	⅝		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	M., K. & T. 1st	1¼
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Mobile & O. gen. 4	1
C., M. & St. P. lowest 6s	1⅛	N., C. & St. L. con.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¼	N., C. & St. L. 1st	2
Lake Shore, 1st reg.	1	P., D. & E. 2d, Tr. R.	2
		Wabash, deb. B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st T. R.	1¼	C. & N. W. deb. s. f. 5s, 1933	1
Cent. of Ga., 1st pf. inc	1⅜	Mid. of N. J. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $79,679,477; balance, $5,015,485; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $740,174.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 2 13-16 @2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was strong. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95 1-16 and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 100; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 55½; Erie, ¼, to 13; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59, and Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 86½, Illinois Central at 106, New York Central at 118, and Erie first preferred at 36. British consols advanced ¼, to 111 3-16, for both money and the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 87½c. Exchange on London was 25f 31c. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 161.60, compared with 160.40 Saturday and 157.20 a week ago; at Lisbon at 82, compared with 80 Saturday and 79 a week ago; at Rome at 107.80, compared with 108.30 Saturday and 107.90 a week ago.

ST. PAUL'S ACTIVITY.

St. Paul was the most active stock in Wall Street yesterday, over 40,000 shares changing hands. It sold up to 98 and closed with a net gain of over a whole point.

Assurances from financial quarters closely identified with the property suggest that St. Paul is ready now to move upward and join in the buoyancy which Rock Island and Burlington have been showing. It has been many a year since both those stocks were above par, and St. Paul only in the nineties.

In St. Paul there is known to be an especially large short interest abroad. Foreign speculators, who have been doubtful of the naturalness of the improvement in American security values, seem to have largely set upon St. Paul as a mark upon which to bestow ill-favor, and they have sold it short heavily.

The current "settlement day" at London will not only disclose this short interest, but is not unlikely to induce a change of position upon the part of traders who have been rather recklessly toying with this standard American stock.

After the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday St. Paul was bought by brokers who have foreign connections, and at a fractional advance over the Stock Exchange's closing figures. Sellers of the stock in this market belong almost exclusively to the room trader class.

HELPED BY THE WAR.

Trading in the securities of the United States Leather Company was a feature of yesterday's stock market, over 20,000 shares of Leather preferred being quoted, and an advance of between 1 and 2 points scored. Wall Street has become bullish on the Leather Company's stocks, chiefly because of the inspiriting reports received from conservative authorities. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday one of the veterans of the leather trade, a man of long and wide experience, and intimately asociated with the foremost business interests identified with leather manufactures, said:

"Leather trade conditions were never as good as now. For a long time I have held the opinion that the business was getting into the most desirable shape it has ever been in.

"The great bane used to be overproduction, but that has no longer to be dreaded.

"The war demand for shoes has been immense. Wholesale dealers are selling all they can possibly get together. A Boston merchant told me the other day that he could dispose of everything it was possible to scrape up. Even so late as Saturday last a rush order was placed in Auburn, Me., for 75,000 pairs of shoes. Shoes have been going down for eighteen years; now there is a reaction at hand. When it comes it will prove to be a very potent one. I expect to see before the year is out the most radical change in the shoe business that has been known by this generation. I confidently expect to see prices very high.

"This rise is not brought about in any artificial way, and at present there is no boom. But a boom is certainly coming. Values are hardening because there is no possible view to be taken of the subject to make the conditions otherwise. Much ingenuity has been exercised in the invention of leather substitutes, but all drawbacks that have been in the way for the last six months—difficulties of finance and all such things—have been got out of the way. There has appeared something of a check in the last few months, but all that simply acts as a conservative element which will only add to the briskness by and by. A season of most active business is coming. Dealers have in past years made their Fall purchases earlier than they have done so this year, but they cannot delay them longer than June. When the orders come in there will follow a great and profitable distribution, and the liveliest trading we have ever experienced.

"As soon as the sub-revenue bill is passed and the Senate is rendered powerless to do financial evil the business effect will be electrical."

WAR DOES NOT DEMORALIZE.

Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., reviewing current conditions, say:

"One looks in vain at domestic conditions for a sign that the war with Spain has produced unfortunate effects on business and industry. The 100,000 volunteers now in the field have ceased to be producers and have become solely consumers, but Government purchases for the army appear to supply all necessary stimulus wherever a flagging of activity in business is suggested.

"As a matter of fact, business appears to be more animated than usual at this season of the year. Bank clearances exceed the corresponding week of 1897 by 36 per cent., 1896 by 34 per cent., 1895 by 19 per cent., 1894 by 55 per cent., and even 1892 by 7 per cent. Monetary conditions have relapsed into extreme ease. Call loans are practically nominal, and the rates on time loans are about half what they were three weeks ago. A feeling of confidence has established itself in the interior, for money is beginning to flow back to this centre."

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

New York Air Brake shares were traded in more largely than usual yesterday—transactions approximating 2,000 shares—and an advance of over four points was scored, of which all but a single point was maintained at the close. Since the decision of the courts validating its patents the company has been able to secure many new orders, a number of the biggest railroad systems of the country offering patronage. Prior to the decision many practical railway men hesitated to take the company's brakes, fearing that they might be called upon to share responsibilities if the courts held the New York brake to be an infringement.

The New York company has been obliged to increase its force of employes largely, and the shops at Watertown, N. Y., are now running night and day.

⁂

In some quarters there is an expectation that, as a result of new conditions, a consolidation plan may be effected by which the New York Air Brake Company and the Westinghouse Company will be merged.

Because of the National law requiring early equipment of all freight cars with air brakes, both these companies are assured of orders beyond the limit of their capacity for a long time to come. Discussing Westinghouse in its home market, Humphries Miller of Pittsburg, writes:

"Westinghouse Air Brake was a record breaker this week. In commenting upon the proposition to increase the capital of the company and distribute the surplus earnings of the past ten years in the shape of a stock dividend, we ventured the prediction that before the date of the meeting, on July 12, the stock would make a new record for high prices. The advance was more rapid than we anticipated. A little more than a week ago the stock sold at 218. This week it sold at 230, the highest ever quoted. The buying was of small lots, and at no time were there any offerings of the stock. Enthusiastic bulls are now predicting $250 a share for it before the capitalization of the surplus. We are daily in receipt of inquiries regarding the probable future of the stock, but are unable to give any reliable information, because nothing is known as to the plans of the company. There appears to be a very general belief that the capital will be increased to $10,000,000, the limit in this State for manufacturing corporations, and that the distribution to stockholders will be 100 per cent. This is, however, merely a guess. There are a few facts, supported by figures, which may be of some value to our readers—namely, the par value of the capital stock is $5,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $50 each. The latter have a market value of $28,000,000. The net earnings applicable to dividends during the past nine years have approximated $15,400,000, which is equivalent to an average of about 34 per cent. per annum on the par value of the stock. For the past three years the earnings applicable to dividends have averaged $1,950,000 a year, a sum which is equal to about 8½ per cent. on the present market value of $28,000,000."

AN INVESTORS' MARKET.

Messrs. Howard Lapsley & Co., whose business is that of commission brokers, representing most conservative interests, write:

"Of matters wholly domestic the situation is most encouraging. Whether we consider the foreign trade balance, the prices of merchandise most in demand, the internal traffic movement, or the condition of the money markets, they each and all indicate a condition of prosperity which, if not disturbed by other influences, would be widely felt.

"Purchasing for investment has again become a feature of the market and absorbed to some extent the offerings not required by remitters. This feature is stimulated by the easy condition and low rate now prevailing in the money market."

MERELY AN OUTSIDE MOVE.

About 9,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit were quoted yesterday without any net change being scored. There are indications that speculators trying to advance the stock do not represent inside interests. It is known that conservative friends of the property believe that it is not now timely to try to make higher prices.

CHEAPEST OF THEM ALL.

The lowest-priced railroad stock on the list—Peoria, Decatur and Evansville—was traded in yesterday to the extent of 2,000 shares, and it scored an advance, rising from about a dollar and a half a share to 2¼. Negotiations looking to the delivery of the property to the Illinois Central Railroad are regarded in some rather important Wall Street quarters as significant.

FORTUNATE PHOENIX.

Col. J. C. Reiff has been elected President of the Phoenix Mining Company as reorganized. F. T. Adams has been elected Vice President.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Additional gold shipments to the United States are still possible. It is true that the New York exchange has this week recovered to a point which prevents shipments at the moment, but the rise may be temporary, as it is due to the large purchases in London of American securities by New York operators, and an attempt may be made later on to resell these securities here. Further, the great rise in the price of wheat is greatly increasing the trade balance in favor of the United States. In April our exports of British goods and re-exports of foreign and colonial produce to the United States were worth less than £1,000,000, while our imports of American produce were worth nearly £10,000,000. Thus the trade balance in favor of the United States for the month was about £9,000,000. Allowing for the States having bought a very large quantity of American securities in London, and for their having imported a considerable amount of gold, the balance which they could draw from Europe is still probably between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000.—London Statist.

HOW WE COMPETE IN FAR EAST.

In view of the development of affairs in the far East, special interest attaches to a report on the trade between the United States and China by Mr. Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy at Washington, which has been issued this week. As showing the extent and growth of that trade, Mr. O'Beirne gives the following figures, which are taken from the United States returns, and include shipments to and from Hongkong.

Year Ending June.	Imports from China.	Exports to China.	Total Trade.
1897	£4,265,000	£3,596,000	£7,861,000
1888	£3,627,000	£1,586,000	£5,213,000

It will be seen that while there has during the ten years under review been no very great increase in the American imports from China, the exports to China show a growth of not less than 126 per cent. Among the exports cotton goods take the first place, the value of the shipments in 1897 having amounted to £1,497,000. Next in importance ranks kerosene oil, of which the exports to China have trebled during the past 10 years, the value of the shipments in 1897 being returned at £899,000. Details as to other exports as well as to the imports are given by Mr. O'Beirne, but without entering upon these, two points of interest may be noted: One is that the demand for American cotton goods comes especially from Manchuria and the north of China generally, where Russia is striving to obtain a predominant position, and the other that the value of the exports from the United States to China is at present 50 per cent. greater than those from Germany. Obviously, therefore, the United States has good reason to support our policy of the open door.—London Economist.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $28,462 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for April, making an increase of $72,931 since Jan. 1.

Sale, under foreclosures, of Central Branch Union Pacific to bondholders' committee.

Increase of $1,258,075 in surplus reserve as shown by statement outside banks.

No likelihood of Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan being made public for some time.

Gain of $505,067 shown in Northwest's earnings for the month of April.

Buoyant closing for American shares in London.

Increase of $291,841 in Lake Shore's surplus earnings for quarter ended March 31.

Increase of 5,000 tons in East-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with previous week, and increase of 54,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in May showed increases:

Cleveland, Canton & Southern	$2,857
Georgia and Alabama	1,933
Northern Pacific	112,817

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association but clear through some of the members thereof shows:

	May 21.		Changes.
Loans, discounts, investments	$59,047,500	Dec.	$917,800
Circulation	1,879,200	Inc.	3,900
Net deposits	64,488,400	Inc.	357,300
Deposits with C. H. agents	8,601,400	Inc.	1,278,600
Deposits, banks and trust companies	2,344,200	Inc.	304,200
Legal tenders and bank notes	4,184,600	Dec.	139,400
Specie	3,660,100	Dec.	96,000
Total reserve	$18,790,300	Inc.	$1,347,400
Reserve required	16,122,100	Inc.	89,325
Surplus reserve	$2,668,200	Inc.	$1,258,075

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. recta. 3d assmt. pd.	15	16
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	73
Union Ferry	57	59
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	51	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	81½	82
Amsterdam preferred	70¾	71¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25½	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101⅝	102½
Columbus Gas	85	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	100	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	52⅝	53
Glucose preferred, ex div.	101	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf	111	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	418	418¾
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	35	40
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	78	82
Wagner Car Company	161	163
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Electric Vehicle common	10	12
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	49	51
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅝@58¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .48, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .61, 600 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 1,000 Isabella at .22, 300 Mollie Gibson at .26, 1,500 Pharmacist at .05, 100 Potosi at .61, 500 Small Hopes at .95, seller 10, and 400 Yellow Jacket at .25.

On the Mining Exchange, 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼, 700 Anaconda at .50@.52, 400 Anchoria Leland at .70@.72, 6,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@ .09⅝, 1,200 Elkton at .80@.79@.79½, 500 Gold Coin at 1.50, 6,000 Garfield Consolidated at .14¾@.15, 700 Golden Fleece at .30@.32, 6,000 Gold Magnet at .004, buyer 30, 500 Havana at .75⅛, 6,500 Isabella at .22⅛@.23, 8,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½, 2,000 Justine at .02¾@.02⅝, 2,500 Lagonda at .14¼@.15, 700 Lillie at .90@.91, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .23@.24, 4,000 Mount Rosa at .12⅞@.12⅛@ .13¼, 100 Old Gold at .003⅝, 1,000 Pilgrim at .003, 700 Portland at .95@.97, 100 Rocky Mountain at .05, 84,000 Sentinel at .005½@ .008½, buyer 30@.006½, 7,000 Union at .11@ .11¼@.11½, 2,000 Work at .02¼, and 100 Yukon at .11½, buyer 30. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 5 shares of Boston and Montana at 196, 5 Calumet and Hecla at 552@553, 10 Osceola at 45, 5 Quincy at 112½, and 5 Tamarack at 157.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	La Crosse	.12
Alta	.08	Leadville	.08
Best & Belcher	.25	Little Chief	.13
Breece	.41	Mexican	.15
Brunswick	.14	Plymouth Con.	.08
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.20
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Phoenix, gold	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Savage	.14
Deadwood	.65	Sierra Nevada	.35
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.40	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.10
Horn Silver	1.30	Utah	.05
Iron Silver	.43	Yellow Jacket	.26
Kings. & Pem.	.16		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Isabella	.21
Adams Con.	.05	Julia Con.	.02
Anaconda	.45	Kings. & Pem.	.10
Argentum Juanita	.22	La Crosse	.16
Best & Belcher	.25	Leadville Con.	.09
Breece	.35	Little Chief	.22
Brunswick Con.	.14	Mexican	.15
Belmont	.10	Mollie Gibson	.23
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Moulton	.20
Catalpa	.08	Mount Rosa	.12
Chollar	.15	Occidental	.70
Crown Point	.05	Ontario	3.00
Chrysolite	.12	Ophir	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Pharmacist	.04
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Plymouth	.08
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Portland	.90
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Potosi	.19
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.00
Creede & Crip. Creek	.08	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Crescent	.04	Savage	.13
Deadwood Terra	.75	Sierra Nevada	.40
Eureka Con.	.10	Small Hopes	.90
Father De Smet	.17	Specimen	.20
Golden Fleece	.21	Standard	1.55
Gould & Curry	.15	Union	.10
Hale & Norcross	.70	Union Con.	.05
Homestake	40.00	Victor	.10
Horn Silver	1.35	Work	.02
Iron Silver	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15

MINING EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.01½	Lagonda	.15
American Flag	.05	Lillie	.89½
Anaconda	.48½	Mollie Gibson	.23½
Anchoria Leland	.65	Mt. Rosa	.12½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Old Gold	.00¾
Cannon Ball	.004½	Pilgrim	.002⅝
Elkton	.78½	Portland	.93
Garfield Con.	.14½	Sentinel	.005½
Gold Coin	1.50	Rocky Mountain	.04⅝
Golden Fleece	.30	St. F. Cariboo	2.50
Gold Magnet	.002⅝	Union	.11¼
Havana	.75	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Isabella	.22½	Yukon	.10
Justine	.02⅝		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons will be paid as follows on June 1:

Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company's consolidated first mortgage bonds, maturing June 1, at office of Union Trust Co., New York.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company's first and second mortgage bonds, due June 1, at office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, New York.

A. A. Lisman is to take charge from to-day of the bond and unlisted securities department of C. I. Hudson & Co.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 23.—Trading was light in volume to-day, but firm in tone. Montana rose 1¼, to 197¼, receding to 196¾. Tamarack was up 2, at 157. Osceola gained 1, to 45. Pullman was bought well. Allouez was active at 3, some 1,700 shares selling in the morning dealings, and more in the afternoon.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	222
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116	117
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	117	119
Fitchburg pf.	99	100
Maine Central	4¾	5
Old Colony	189	190
West End	82½	83
West End pf.	108	108½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	..
Allouez	2 15-16	3
Arnold	14⅛	14½
Atlantic	25	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	196¼	196½
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	545	550
Centennial	13½	14
Franklin	11	11½
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	7½	..
Osceola	44⅞	45¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	112	113
Tamarack	156½	157
Tecumseh	1½	2
Wolverine	..	21¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	258	259
Dominion Coal	22⅝	23
Dominion Coal pf.	106½	107
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	68½
General Electric	36¼	36½
General Electric pf.	91	94
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21¾
Mexican Telephone	..	.75
New England Telephone	128	..
Philadelphia Company	31¼	33
Pullman Palace Car	186	188
United States Rubber	21¼	22
Westinghouse Electric	22	23½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4⅝	4⅞
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26⅛

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—While the entire local market was buoyantly inclined, this tendency, except in several instances, was held in check by inactivity. United Gas Improvement and the Choctaw shares furnished the exceptions; they were active. United Gas Improvement, new and old together, which closed Saturday at 100, advanced to 102, and the allotments of new stock rose proportionately from 50 to 52. This is investment buying, in anticipation of increased dividends resulting from the Philadelphia gas works lease. The Choctaws also made new high records, the common touching 15⅝, the preferred 33¾. Pennsylvania Railroad stock advanced to 57¾. The tractions were neglected, as were Lehigh Valley and all other shares except those named.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23	23½
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	26¼	26¾
Northern Pacific pf.	65¼	65⅜
Pennsylvania	57½	57¾
Reading t. c.	9⅛	9¼
Reading 1st pf.	22⅛	22¼
Reading 2d pf.	11⅛	11¾
St. Paul	97⅜	97½
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3⅛
Metropolitan Railway	155	156
Philadelphia Traction	82¼	82⅜
Union Traction	15⅞	16
Baltimore Cons.	22⅞	23¼
Electric Storage	22	23⅛
Electric Storage pf.	24	25⅛
United Gas Imp.	101⅝	101⅞
Welsbach Light	..	45½
New Jersey Traction	46½	47½
American R. E. L.	3	4
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	15⅛	15¾
Choctaw pf.	33½	34
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s., pf.	13⅝	13¾
Reading Gen. 4s.	83	..
Elec. & Peo. 4s.	83½	83⅝
Equitable G. L. 5s.	104¼	104½
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s. rct.	89	89⅞
Cons. T., Pittsburg	14	14¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	45½	46

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Chicago City Railway sold at 248 to-day. Diamond Match opened at 136½ and sold to 137. West Chicago began at 93, sold up ⅛, but fell off to 92½, closing at 92¾. Biscuit common opened at 28, advanced ¼, with a small sale at 27⅞, reached 28½, and closed at 28⅝; the preferred ranged from 88 at the opening to 88¼, closing at 88 again. North Chicago had a single sale, 50 shares at 199.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136½
National Biscuit Co. common	28⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	88
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co	8
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	34
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	8¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	34¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	49½
International Packing Co	17½
International Packing Co. pf	40
Chicago City Railway	245
North Chicago St. Railroad	197
West Chicago St. Railroad	92⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	59
Lake St. Elevated	12⅛
Lake St. Elevated t. c	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	19⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.11	.10
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.25	.27
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.12	.14
Challenge	.06	.07
Chollar	.14	.16
Confidence	..	.88
Con. Cal. & Va.	.45	.52
Crown Point	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.18	.20
Hale & Norcross	.76	.78
Justice	.09	.08
Mexican	.19	.18
Occidental	..	.85
Ophir	.35	.37
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.08	.10
Sierra Nevada	.51	.45
Silver Hill	.05	..
Standard	*1.55	*1.50
Union Con.	.09	.08
Utah Con.	..	.05
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21

*Asked.

Silver bars, 56⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅜; drafts—Sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as folows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	50½	52	50	51
Anchoria	70½	100	65	75
Argentum	26	27¾	24	28
Battle Mountain	18½	19	18	18¼
Consolidated	8½	8¾	8	9
El Paso	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾
Elkton	78	78½	78¼	78½
Gibson	25	26	24	25
Gold Coin	91	92	89½	91
Gold King	54	60	52	54
Golden Fleece	28	40	28	40
Garfield Con.	14¾	15	14¾	15
Isabella	22⅝	23¼	22¼	23¼
Jefferson	4	5	4	4½
Lillie	89½	91	89½	91
Matoa	15	15½	15	15¼
Moon Anchor	71¾	72	71¼	71¾
Pharmacist	4⅝	5	3¼	5
Portland	95	97	94¾	95½
Rawlings	16	16¼	15¾	16¼
Rosa	13	13¼	13	13¼
Union	11	11¼	10¼	10⅞
Work	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½

PULLMAN FILES CLAIMS.

EASTON, Penn., May 23.—A bill in equity was filed in the Northampton County Court here to-day by W. C. Pullman of the Pullman Palace Car Company, Chicago, and John J. Voorhees, late President of the New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company of Jersey City, against the Bushnell Manufacturing Company of Easton, E. M. Bushnell and E. L. Bushnell praying for an injunction to restrain the Bushnells from further performance of their duties as officers of the company, and asking for the appointment of a receiver.

The assertion is made that Mr. Pullman put in $10,000 on the representation of Mr. Bushnell. After the February meeting, Mr. Pullman, who was Vice President, came to Easton and made an examination of the financial condition of the company, with the result, as he alleges, that in four years, on a capitalization of $100,000, debts of over $62,000 have been created. He also alleges that money which he and others put in the company, amounting to over $50,000, was used to pay dividends. The Bushnells deny these and other allegations of mismanagement. Judge Schuyler said that he thought the apointment of a receiver at the present time would do more harm than good. The defendants were given fifteen days to make a reply to the allegations.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Four hundred and thirty-two (432) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

289	9516	13522	17191	31649	38776	45827
308	9560	13526	17277	32365	38792	46694
318	9615	13527	17286	32968	38796	46719
368	9636	13580	17300	33500	38959	46734
418	9961	13585	17305	33579	39140	47119
718	10147	13587	17346	33671	39191	47334
1292	10292	13611	17351	33729	39264	47468
1298	10564	13613	17396	33782	39347	47472
2520	10588	13614	17453	33803	39382	47538
3240	10598	13619	17470	33835	39389	47559
3747	10614	13681	17895	34024	39433	47757
3898	10666	13711	18316	34153	39504	47876
3916	10898	13736	18346	34184	39536	47880
3920	11080	13737	18363	34309	39567	47923
3937	11286	13908	18484	34492	39639	47931
3956	11494	13924	18687	34739	39763	48023
4110	11550	14068	18690	34994	39769	48136
4117	11603	14093	18693	35252	39797	48389
4173	11607	14096	18699	35387	39800	48528
4587	11650	14098	18735	35894	39821	48612
4814	11781	14242	18736	36670	40012	48920
5668	11788	14250	18758	36771	41307	49328
5980	11801	14305	18907	37103	41320	49333
6019	11828	14461	18927	37130	41323	49366
6213	11841	14480	18947	37132	41324	49820
6231	11938	14497	18978	37136	41325	49911
6478	11976	14541	18988	37245	41420	49916
6479	12014	14633	19035	37282	41480	49919
6683	12043	14698	19146	37387	41481	49924
6699	12081	14699	19199	37431	41511	49928
6712	12112	14847	19220	37438	41689	49930
6724	12120	14848	19243	37472	41711	49964
6809	12409	14859	19573	37543	41761	50170
6810	12449	14866	19604	37547	41981	50195
6967	12475	14870	19619	37552	41984	50287
6987	12492	15047	19628	37577	41988	50556
7063	12494	15068	19630	37765	41990	50946
7257	12495	15131	20013	37808	41991	50987
7276	12497	15250	20044	37825	41998	50989
7360	12515	15265	20256	37827	42000	51025
7379	12520	15392	20269	37838	42018	51126
7528	12521	15397	20270	37843	42020	51263
7766	12523	15399	20640	37848	42082	51337
7956	12524	15538	20641	37850	42085	51817
8042	12534	15567	20642	37852	42187	51872
8047	12535	15568	20648	37856	42198	52074
8180	12873	15622	20672	37875	42298	52117
8239	12906	15630	20914	37905	42335	52118
8407	12934	15691	21144	37907	42411	52128
8417	12935	15828	21622	37910	43154	52164
8654	13074	15965	21680	37912	43301	52280
8722	13085	15969	28711	37915	43553	52767
8730	13144	15981	28918	38307	44016	52825
8764	13200	16038	29320	38587	44100	53060
8814	13201	16046	29344	38624	44175	53206
8957	13213	16064	30038	38698	44287	53210
8963	13513	16391	30233	38702	44288	53295
9037	13514	16553	30254	38705	44335	53303
9381	13515	16718	30294	38718	44337	53306
9417	13516	16852	30321	38719	44842	53316
9467	13519	16900	31568	38721	44906	
9468	13521	17002	31644	38723	45632	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and thirty-two (432) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York;
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company;
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
2 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
18 shs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.
(For account of Trustee.)
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
30 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
1 share Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
32 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
50 shs. Shadbolt Manfg. Co., B'klyn, N. Y. (Hypd.)
$350 Fee due R. D. Woodward, Com., opening East 175th Street. (Hypd.)
$320 Fee due R. D. Woodward, Com., opening East 178th Street. (Hypd.)
$230 Fee due R. D. Woodward, Com., opening Monroe Ave. (Hypd.)
$110 Fee due R. D. Woodward, Com., opening Topping Street. (Hypd.)
$70 Fee due R. D. Woodward, Com., opening Dongan Street. (Hypd.)
$155,000 General Electric R'way Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bonds. (Hypd.)
7,500 shs. Love Electric Traction Co. (Hypd.)
$155,000 General Electric Railway of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds. (Hypd.)
7,500 shs. Love Electric Traction Co. (Hypd.)
75 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Exten. 4 p. c.
7 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
(By order of Executor.)
67 shs. Towanda Valley & Cuba R. R.
200 shs. Gifford Car Coupling & Manfg. Co.
500 shs. Silver Thread Mining Co. of Col.
2,300 shs. Wabash Mining & Smelting Co.
1,000 shs. Chi. and Silver Cliff Gold and Silver Mining Co.
349 shs. London Mining Co.
100 shs. Silver Cliff Mining Co.
500 shs. Bald Mountain Mining Co.
$9,000 Bradford, Eldred & Cuba R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 24, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$14,000 Fort Wayne Water Power Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1935. Dec., 1897, coupons, (hypothecated.)
10 shares Northern Pacific Railway Co. preferred, $100 each, (Voting Certificate.)
10 shares Belsena Coal Mining Co., $100 each, represented by Voting Trust Certificate, (hypothecated.)
5 shares Mount Vernon Brewing Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PROPOSALS.

$175,000,
CITY OF TRENTON WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
City of Trenton, N. J., May 16th, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1898, for the purchase of the whole of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing Jan. 1, 1927.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may select.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $10,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from Jan. 1, 1898. One year's interest from Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, being canceled. Bonds must be taken up within thirty days of award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 23, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	101	135	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	......
22	22¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	−⅛
77½	78¼	35	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78⅛	78½	78⅛	78½	......
125	130	10	American Express	128	128	128	128	......
12½	12⅝	8,540	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	12½	12¼	12⅝	......
31⅞	32½	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+½
136	136¼	13,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136⅜	136⅜	135⅝	136¼	+½
112⅝	114	220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	+⅝
..	93	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	......
110⅛	110¼	14,552	American Tobacco	110	110⅝	109⅝	110¼	+¾
117	120	48	Am. Tobacco pf.	119½	119½	119	119	......
38	38½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+⅝
12¼	12½	540	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+½
31	31⅛	8,025	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31⅛	31½	30⅞	31⅛	+½
18½	18¾	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	18½	+½
2⅞	3	1,560	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
42½	42⅝	9,376	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43	43	42½	42½	......
119	121	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	120½	120½	120½	120½	......
51¼	51⅝	880	Canada Southern	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+⅛
83½	84	312	Canadian Pacific	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83¾	+¼
21½	21⅝	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅜
100⅛	100⅜	18,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101	101⅛	100⅛	100⅜	+⅝
107	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+⅝
14⅛	14⅜	8,285	Chicago Great Western	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅜	......
9	9⅜	775	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9⅝	9	9½	+⅛
97⅝	97⅞	41,925	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97⅞	98	97¼	97⅝	+1⅛
145½	146	126	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145½	145⅞	145⅛	145⅞	+⅜
127⅞	129¾	6,305	Chi. & Northw.	125⅝	127½	125½	127⅞	+1⅞
101⅞	102	13,310	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102⅜	102⅜	101½	101⅞	−⅛
34	34½	2,340	C., C., C. & St. L.	33½	35	33½	34½	+1¼
14¼	14½	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+½
5¾	6½	450	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6¼	6¼	6	6	−¼
193½	194	900	Consolidated Gas	195½	196	193¼	193½	−1
108	110	6	Del. & Hudson	110	110	110	110	......
46½	47	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	+¼
..	..	400	Eastern Elevator	62⅜	63¼	62⅜	63¼	+1½
34⅞	35¼	400	Erie 1st pf.	34½	35	34½	35	+⅝
35½	36	1,725	General Electric	36⅛	36½	36	36½	+½
165½	166	320	Great Northern pf.	165½	165½	165	165	+½
19	19⅜	200	Hawaiian Sugar	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅝
103½	104	3	Illinois Central	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	......
29½	30½	100	Iowa Central pf.	30	30	30	30	−¼
5	6½	200	Kanawha & Michigan	6¼	6¼	6	6	......
46½	47	100	Laclede Gas	47	47	47	47	+⅝
88	90	200	Laclede Gas pf.	91	91	90	90	−1
72	73	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72½	72	72½	−½
54⅛	54¼	7,525	Louisville & Nashville	54⅛	54¼	53⅜	54⅛	+¾
104⅛	104¼	10,295	Manhattan Con	104⅝	105	103½	104⅛	−⅝
..	..	40	Mergenthaler Linotype	145	145	145	145	......
155¼	156	8,900	Metropolitan St. Ry	153	155½	153	155½	+2½
4½	5½	100	Mexican Central	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
103	103½	436	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	+½
26½	27¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+1¼
86	87	175	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86½	87	86	87	......
55½	56	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+⅞
68½	69	2,820	Minnesota Iron	65	69	65	69	+4
11⅛	11¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	......
35	35¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35	35	35	35	+½
33⅜	33⅝	8,845	Missouri Pacific	34	34⅛	33½	33⅝	−⅛
32⅞	33⅜	550	National Lead Co.	32¼	33	32¼	33	......
106	108	20	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108¼	108	108¼	......
21	21⅝	700	National Linseed Oil	20½	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+1⅝
7	8	100	New Central Coal	7	7	7	7	......
94	94½	200	New Jersey Central	94	94	94	94	−¼
33½	34½	1,600	New York Air Brake	32	35	32	34	+3½
115¼	115½	4,949	New York Central	115¼	115⅞	115	115½	+¾
186	..	104	N. Y., N. H. & H.	186½	186½	186½	186½	+2½
50⅝	51	470	Norfolk & West. pf.	51	51⅝	51	51	+¾
5⅝	5⅞	600	North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
26⅛	26¼	2,250	Northern Pacific	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
65¼	65½	4,975	Northern Pacific pf.	65⅝	65¾	65¼	65⅝	+⅛
15½	15¾	232	Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
29½	30½	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30	30	30	30	+2
49½	51	60	Oregon R. & Nav.	48	49	48	49	......
28	31⅛	118	Oregon Short Line	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	−2¼
27	27¼	650	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27	27¼	......
114¾	115⅛	1,640	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115½	115	115	+¼
2⅛	2⅜	1,800	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+½
98¼	98⅜	6,840	People's Gas, Chicago	98¼	98½	98	98¼	+¼
185	187	8,766	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187⅝	189⅞	186	187	−½
18¼	18½	900	Reading	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
44⅛	44½	1,235	Reading 1st pf.	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44½	+½
22½	22⅞	556	Reading 2d pf.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅝
63	65	235	Rio Grande West. pf.	62½	63	62½	63	+½
56½	57½	168	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+½
7⅜	7¾	800	St. L. & S. F.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅜
61½	62	765	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61½	61⅞	61¼	61¼	+¼
28⅞	29⅛	2,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+¼
10⅝	11	316	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	......
78	78¼	3,925	St. Paul & Omaha	77	79	77	78	+⅝
15¼	16	100	Southern Pacific	15	15	15	15	−¼
8⅜	8½	800	Southern Railway	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
29½	29¾	1,811	Southern Railway pf.	29½	29¾	29½	29½	+⅛
6¾	7	2,509	Standard R. & T.	6⅜	7	6⅛	6⅜	+⅝
25¼	25½	1,430	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¾	25	25	−⅜
11¼	11⅝	1,100	Texas Pacific	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+½
170	175	200	Third Avenue	167	168¼	167	168¼	−¼
23	23⅛	8,330	Union Pacific	22¾	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+¾
58¾	58⅞	17,113	Union Pacific pf.	58½	58⅞	58¼	58⅜	+⅜
7⅝	7¾	1,545	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	......
8⅝	8⅞	4,910	U. S. Leather	8⅝	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅝
68⅛	68⅜	20,830	U. S. Leather pf.	67¼	68⅞	67¼	68¾	+1½
21¼	21½	640	U. S. Rubber	21	21½	21	21½	......
78¼	78¾	670	U. S. Rubber pf.	77½	78¾	77½	78½	+1½
7½	7¾	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
19⅝	19¾	1,560	Wabash pf.	19⅝	19¾	19½	19⅝	+⅛
92½	93½	800	West Chicago Street	93	93½	93	93½	+¾
90⅞	91¼	2,520	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91¼	90¾	91	+⅜
3	3⅛	6,130	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3⅜	3½	3	3	−¼
12½	14	400	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as.pd.	13¾	14	13¼	14	+⅝
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
Sales		296,963						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
13,000	90½
1,000	90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
3,000	84
At, T & S F adjust 4s	
10,000	63⅞
125,000	64
12,000	64⅛
10,000	64
59,000	64⅛
15,000	64
1,000	64⅛
Gen 4s	
62,000	90
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	83½
Brooklyn R T 5s	
15,000	95
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
1,000	95
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
5,000	38
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
5,000	79⅝
6,000	79¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
5,000	112½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
3,000	97
Chi & East Ill 1st	
2,000	116
Chi & N W cons 7s	
1,000c	138½
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933	
5,000	114
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
10,000	103½
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
4,000	91⅞
7,000s10F	92
Detroit City Gas 5s	
5,000	91¼
10,000	91½
2,000	91⅝
1,000	91¾
Det, Mac & Mar L G	
2,000	16⅞
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s	
4,000	107½
10,000	107⅝
Erie 3d mortgage	
10,000	109
20,000	109¼
Erie 4th mortgage	
10,000	113
15,000	113½
Erie 5th ext gold 4s	
5,000	105
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
1,000	71½
Erie 4s prior bonds	
3,000	90
Ft W & D C 1st	
2,000	72½
2,000	73
1,000	72½
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	
1,000	58
Han & St Jo cons	
4,000	120⅞
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
10,000	69¼
5,000	69
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	102½
10,000	102
L S & M So 1st coup	
5,000	108⅞
L S & M So 1st reg	
10,000	107
L S & Mich So 3½s	
1,000	104
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	
1,000	99¾
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
14,000	88¾
Met St Ry gen 5s	
1,000b3	112½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
5,000	73½
6,000	73⅝
Midland of N J 1st	
5,000	117
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	
1,000	110⅝
Chi & Pac West 5s	
5,000	115½
1,000	115¼
Southwestern Div 6s	
10,000	117½
Mil & St Paul 7s gold	
2,000c	142½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
10,000	88¾
5,000	89
5,000	88⅞
16,000	89
2,000	89¼
Mo Pac trust 5s	
8,000	76½
Missouri Pac cons	
16,000	99¼
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
4,000	76
11,000	76½
1,000	76¾
1,000	77
Nash, C & St L 1st	
5,000	131½
Nash, C & St L 5s	
3,000	101
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
10,000	97½
N Y, S & W G M	
2,000	90¼
5,000	91
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
9,000	80
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,000	60¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
5,000	95⅝
2,000c	95⅝
10,000	95⅝
500	96¼
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
1,000	110
9,000	109½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
5,000	58⅞
Oregon R & N 4s	
1,000	95½
Oregon Short Line 6s	
2,000	123¼
3,000	123
Oregon S L inc A 5s	
10,000	69½
Inc B & col trust	
10,000	48½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
10,000	110
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	16⅞
16,000	17
Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	83¼
18,000	83½
Peo & Pekin Union 2d	
15,000	85½
Rio Grande West 1st	
4,000	83½
7,000	84
Rome & Wat cons	
10,000	120¼
15,000	120½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
5,000	93⅜
14,000	93½
1,000	93
5,000	93⅜
St L & San Fran 4s	
2,000	75⅛
5,000	75¼
St L & S F G M 6s	
6,000	117¼
2,000	117½
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s	
5,000	106½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
11,000	61¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	94½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
13,000	104
7,000	104½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
24,000	92
Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	67
1,000	66¾
Standard R & T inc	
6,000	14⅞
17,000	15
10,000	15½
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s	
2,000s20F	107
Tex & N O cons 5s	
10,000	98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	103½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	34
10,000	33¾
Union Pacific 4s	
500	93¼
500	93¼
500	93¼
71,000	93
12,000b3	93
1,000	92⅞
500	93
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
22,000	57¾
14,000	57⅝
8,000	57½
10,000b3	57½
15,000	57⅝
10,000	57½
5,000	57⅝
20,000	57½
11,000	57⅝
41,000	57¾
54,000	57⅞
10,000	57¾
U S Leather Co 6s	
17,000	113½
Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	106⅝
6,000	106⅝
1,000	106⅞
Wabash 2d 5s	
2,000	82
Wabash deb, Series B	
4,000	28
West Shore gtd 4s	
15,000	107⅝
Registered	
5,000	107⅝
Total sales	$1,388,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$205,244,882
Gold reserve	173,461,168
Net silver	8,858,288
United States notes in the Treasury	29,800,934
Treasury notes of 1890	1,736,217
Total receipts this day	1,685,979
Total receipts this month	22,363,306
Total receipts this year	363,290,256
Total expenditures this day	1,595,000
Total expenditures this month	36,015,000
Total expenditures this year	383,688,195
Deposits in National banks	28,543,447
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	233,897
Government receipts from internal revenue	989,252
Customs	486,560
Miscellaneous	210,166

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch'ge	116
City	1000	New Amsterdam	245
Commerce	200	New York	220
Continental	125	New York County	800
Garfield National	850	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	West Side	275

Produce Exchange Depository.

The Colonial Trust Company has been [illegible] as one of the margins depositories [illegible] Produce Exchange.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week May	$27,718	$24,856	$14,353
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	450	450
2d week May	$18,818	$16,880	....
From July 1	1,072,220	896,114	....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,846	4,368	4,497
2d week May	$440,590	$327,773	$320,481
From July 1	20,862,072	16,184,541	17,928,224
NORTHWEST—			
Month April	2,711,697	2,208,610	2,440,686
From June 1	32,963,751	28,489,808	30,816,791

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for April—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	400,862	370,588	30,274
Op. expenses	294,361	292,569	1,792
Net earnings	106,501	78,019	28,482
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,676,185	1,509,693	166,492
Op. expenses	1,206,958	1,113,397	93,561
Net earnings	469,227	396,296	72,931

Net earnings—April, 1898, $106,501; 1897, $78,019; 1896, $101,985; 1895, $63,562; 1894, $69,366; 1893, $57,876; 1892, $69,564.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ending March 31—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$5,200,780	$4,742,177	$5,046,870
Op. expenses	3,246,680	2,930,910	3,182,514
Net earnings	1,954,100	1,811,267	1,864,356
Prop. exp. to gross earnings	61¾	61⅞	61
Other income	82,340	83,010	98,713
Total	2,036,440	1,894,277	1,963,069
Charges	[illegible]	1,112,014	1,102,712
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	S. M. pf.	14	..
4s, r., 1907	108	109	Col., H. V. & T.	6	7	Mobile & Ohio	28	29
4s, c., 1907	109½	111	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	24	Morris & Essex	170	173
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½	Com. Cable	160	180	National Starch	6	7½
4s, c., 1925	121½	122½	Consol. Coal	40	45	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½	Consol. Ice	33¾	35	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½	Consol. Ice pf.	85	95	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Del., L. & W.	152	160	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Den. & R. G.	11	13	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	15	15½	Norfolk So.	60	66
			D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	Nor. & West.	13½	15
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
American Coal	100	140	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	73	75	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	129	Ore. R. & N. pf.	70½	72½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110	Penn. Coal	330	..
Ann Arbor	11½	13½	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Malting Co.	27⅛	28	Erie	12⅝	12¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	47½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	6⅞	Erie 2d pf.	16½	17¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	68
Boston A. L.	102	105	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	6½	7	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12½	Quicksilver	1¼	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	65	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Quicksilver pf.	4	8
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	75	Homestake	47½	..	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Central Pacific	12½	13	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	R., W. & O.	119¼	122
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Ill. Steel Co.	48½	50	Rio Grande W.	25	25½
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..	Iowa Central	8¾	9½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	50	55	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	19	20
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	30	33	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17	St. L. S. W.	4¼	5
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	22	24¾	K. & D. M.	3	4	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
Chi., & N. W. pf.	169	170	Keokuk & West.	28	34	St. P., M. & M.	135	140
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Kingston & Pem.	2	5	St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Chi. Term. T. pf.	29¼	31	L. E. & W.	15	16	Sil. bullion certfs.	57⅞	58¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	85	Lake Shore	186¼	188	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Lake Shore certfs.	186¼	188	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	..	Long Island	44	50	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Manhattan Beach	3	5	U. S. Express	40	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Md. Coal pf.	47	53	Wells-F. Express	117	120
Col. Fuel & Iron	22	23	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½			
			Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..			
			Minn., St. P. &					

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,260,800	$277,500	$62,600	$255,600	$138,300	$2,777,100
Colonial	100,000	626,700	19,600	64,800	318,200	......	950,100
Columbia	300,000	1,814,000	95,000	82,000	137,000	......	1,758,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,257,100	65,400	81,600	242,800	......	1,554,200
14th Street	100,000	691,600	26,700	118,700	162,600	......	930,600
Franklin Nat.	200,000	470,000	140,000	22,000	120,000	......	540,900
Gansevoort	200,000	665,600	20,900	44,600	64,800	6,300	526,900
Hamilton	200,000	1,141,400	58,900	85,400	112,600	......	1,215,400
Hide & Leather	500,000	2,143,700	318,100	60,100	80,800	......	1,634,900
Home	100,000	468,200	83,000	59,800	44,400	19,600	552,500
Hudson River	200,000	1,113,000	38,000	89,000	252,000	......	1,217,800
Mount Morris	250,000	1,363,800	60,600	71,900	46,600	100,000	1,564,100
Mutual	200,000	898,800	19,600	85,800	144,400	1,800	861,300
19th Ward	100,000	583,100	23,700	108,000	116,000	6,800	825,000
Plaza	100,000	1,008,100	29,300	147,500	215,600	......	1,170,000
Riverside	100,000	710,800	12,400	38,000	76,000	......	711,300
State	100,600	1,256,000	74,000	37,000	88,000	82,000	1,448,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,092,600	38,500	98,700	144,700	83,700	1,446,200
23d Ward	100,000	681,400	22,800	79,000	54,900	50,300	791,700
Union Square	200,000	1,922,900	86,100	223,100	242,400	......	2,388,100
Yorkville	100,000	1,094,000	107,600	71,500	189,500	......	1,176,000
Astor National	300,000	927,700	120,700	127,800	162,700	......	993,400
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,030,400	35,100	65,600	150,200	85,000	1,182,200
Broadway	100,000	1,088,200	25,900	117,000	157,700	......	1,233,700
Brooklyn	300,000	1,289,800	80,900	47,200	221,300	40,700	1,377,300
Eighth Ward	100,000	268,800	11,700	18,300	40,900	2,000	219,000
Fifth Avenue	100,000	526,700	25,200	19,400	47,500	300	462,400
Fulton	200,000	934,100	56,200	32,600	73,900	......	773,100
Kings County	150,000	597,200	39,900	28,900	87,800	......	573,400
Manuf's' Nat.	252,000	2,060,100	218,500	250,100	492,400	......	2,585,200
Mechanics'	500,000	2,219,600	75,800	105,400	147,400	......	2,074,000
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	825,900	46,200	42,700	107,500	32,700	847,000
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,757,000	242,000	227,000	760,000	67,000	4,238,000
National City	300,000	2,136,000	129,000	413,000	428,000	220,000	2,843,000
North Side	100,000	1,195,300	12,300	54,700	79,800	......	1,153,400
People's	100,000	715,500	42,000	26,500	76,700	16,800	749,400
Queens County, (L. I. City)	100,000	1,648,500	191,200	234,100	501,400	138,800	2,518,500
Schermerhorn	100,000	721,400	25,400	17,300	180,300	......	792,900
17th Ward	100,000	398,400	9,700	42,100	63,700	......	342,900
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,057,500	95,000	16,000	250,000	11,000	1,015,000
26th Ward	100,000	349,500	20,700	19,400	84,800	8,200	385,200
Union	100,000	283,600	8,100	16,200	30,900	30,000	288,200
Wallabout	100,000	458,800	15,200	42,300	73,800	52,400	514,200
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,673,000	142,500	215,600	467,800	673,700	4,262,300
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,048,800	88,900	53,700	154,700	195,900	1,878,500
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,583,100	57,200	54,800	199,900	......	1,267,500
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	919,800	32,700	65,500	120,600	61,600	841,100
1st Nat., H'b'ken	110,000	1,492,800	117,900	29,000	141,400	157,900	1,435,300
2d Nat., H'b'ken	125,000	703,600	40,700	35,600	50,600	61,200	710,500
Bank of S. I.	25,000	372,200	16,700	16,700	74,700	700	436,200
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	505,600	19,100	25,000	116,100	......	511,500
Totals	$9,012,000	$59,047,500 *$917,800	$3,660,100 *$96,000	$4,184,600 *$189,400	$8,601,400 †1,287,600	$2,344,200 †$304,200	$64,488,400 †$357,300

*Decrease. †Increase. $1,258,075 increase, reserve.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,770	Am. Sugar Ref.	136⅜	136⅞	135½	136¼
2	Am. S. Ref. pf.	113	113	113	113
1,990	Am. Tobacco	109⅝	111	109⅝	110¼
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	A., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
450	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
860	Brook. R. T.	42½	42⅞	42⅜	42½
5,980	Chi., B. & Q.	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	100⅞
14,640	C., Mil. & St. P.	97⅝	98	97⅛	97⅝
3,760	C., R. I. & Pac.	102⅜	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
10	Chi. Gt. West.	14½	14½	14½	14½
230	Chi. & Northw.	125⅝	127⅛	125⅝	127
40	C., St.P.,M. & O.	78½	78½	78⅝	78⅝
360	Gen. Electric	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅝
660	Louis. & Nash.	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛
2,120	Manhattan	105	105	103⅝	104⅛
510	Mo. Pacific	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
160	N. Y. Central	115⅝	116	115⅝	115⅝
30	Nor. Pacific	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
200	Nor. Pac. pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	65½
50	North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Pacific Mail	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1,050	People's Gas	98⅛	98⅛	98	98⅛
20	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
80	Reading 1st pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
20	Southern pf	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
160	Tenn. C. & I.	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
220	U. P., D. & G.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
70	Union Pac	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22⅞
1,200	Un. Pac. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58⅝
1,770	U. S. Leath. pf.	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝
20	Wabash pf	18½	18½	18½	18½
450	West. Union	91¼	91¼	90⅞	91¼
200	Wheel. & L. E.	3½	3½	3½	3½
57,112					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A.T. & S.F.adj.	64¼	64⅛	64	64
20,000	U.P.,D. & G.1st.	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57¼
5,000	Wabash 1st	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
$45,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PORTHEIM & NEUFELD.—Schedules of Portheim & Neufeld, importers of woolens and dress goods at 621 Broadway, show liabilities of $48,693, nominal assets of $36,762, and actual assets of $10,437.

JACOBS BROTHERS.—Schedules of Joseph Jacobs, doing business as Jacobs Brothers, wholesale custom tailor, at 594 Broadway, show liabilities of $37,664, nominal assets of $53,128, and actual assets of $24,895.

JOHN W. O'CONNELL, (O'CONNELL, TIGHE & CO.)—John W. O'Connell, doing business as O'Connell, Tighe & Co., wholesale liquor dealer at 283 Hudson Street, made an assignment yesterday to Clinton S. Harris, giving preferences to Mary O'Connell for $2,150 and John H. McGinn, as administrator of Catharine Tighe, for $4,141. Mr. Harris, the assignee, said that he had just taken possession and had not yet learned the amount of the liabilities or assets. It is said that Mr. O'Connell carried about $25,000 on his books due him from liquor dealers.

THE COLUMBIA NOVELTY COMPANY.—The Columbia Novelty Company, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 145 to 149 Centre Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edwin W. De Leon, President of the company, the deed being signed by Charles Leek, Vice President. The company was incorporated about eight months ago with a capital stock of $15,000. One of its specialties was a combined salt and pepper shaker. Deputy Sheriff Strauss took possession of the store ahead of the assignment on an execution for $533 in favor of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company. The liabilities are estimated at $8,500, and assets probably $5,000.

MARTIN CASSIDY.—Martin Cassidy, importer of laces, trimmings, and dressmakers' supplies at 111 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Rollin M. Morgan, giving preferences to F. Vietor & Achelis for $10,422; P. Milheit, Paris, $9,206; Fleitman & Co., $8,595; M. Hemingway & Son Silk Company, $2,244; Lahey & Duncan, $664; D. B. Kleinert Rubber Company, $1,600; Salen & Schroeder, Paris, $2,000; S. Peierls & Co., $2,000. Mr. Cassidy has been in business since 1884, was of Cassidy & Goodwin to 1890, and of Cassidy, Dodd & Co. to November, 1897, when the latter firm became temporarily embarrassed, and George Einstein of Frank & Einstein was appointed receiver. The matter was settled in a few weeks, creditors granting the firm an extension of from six to eighteen months. At that time they showed assets of $148,886 and liabilities of $94,555. The business was continued by Mr. Cassidy. The creditors gave it back to him to do the best he could with it. Trade did not prove as good as expected, and the dull times and war prevented him from selling off his stock to advantage. Some of his friends think that he undertook too much when he offered to pay creditors in full last December.

Out of Town.

JOHN C. YORSTON & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment for $20,209 against John C. Yorston, doing business as John C. Yorston & Co., book publisher, of Philadelphia, in favor of George Harris & Son, also of Philadelphia, on a judgment obtained in that city on April 15. The Sheriff levied on five cases of books at 23 Murray Street, which were supposed to belong to Mr. Yorston, but Conrad Hoffman put in a claim that he owns them.

A RECEIVER FOR A TROLLEY.

The Red Bank and Long Branch Line in Trouble.

RED BANK, N. J., May 23.—The Red Bank and Long Branch trolley road passed into the hands of James E. Degnan, as receiver, to-day. The road has been losing money since its inception. Great cost of construction and opposition from township boards caused the trouble. It is thought the receiver will wind up the affairs of the company, and that the road will pass into the hands of one of the big trolley corporations.

Receiver Degnan furnished bonds in the sum of $20,000. The receiver was appointed at the request of the President of the road, Isaac Greenburgh. Recently the railroad was bonded in the sum of $250,000. It is reported that the road owed the town of Eatontown $10,000 for privileges.

Jersey City Trolley Affairs.

The last meeting of the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City was held yesterday. Edward F. C. Young resigned the Presidency, and Bernard M. Shanley was elected to succeed him. David Young also resigned as Vice President and General Manager. The company's lines will to-morrow pass into the control of the North Jersey Company, and the Consolidated will practically become extinct. It is understood that at a meeting of the North Jersey Company, to be held to-morrow, President J. K. Corbiere will resign, and that Edward F. C. Young will succeed him, and that David Young will succeed H. N. Doremus as Vice President and General Manager. The full terms of the lease by which the North Jersey acquires the Consolidated lines will then be made known.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Alfred and Max, and Jacob F. Cullman—Rudolph Sommer	$567
BEERS, Theodore, and Diedrich Butts—H. Wilckens	168
BURLANDO, Emanuel—James E. Nichols and others	72
BRIGGS, Gertrude—A. H. Moses	58
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta Stettheimer—The Importers and Traders' National Bank	5,043
BAIRD, Henry W.—J. Ruppert	153
BUNKER, Leroy E.—Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Company	1,125
COOKE, Thomas F.—R. Lathers	31
CAFFALL, Edward M.—J. Pratt	59
CAMPBELL, James—G. I. Amsdell	10,558
COTES, Byron S.—William E. Stewart	529
DANIELL, Charles E. and Josephine L.—The Davis & Starr Lumber Company	790
DEBEVOISE, George W., executor, and Lucy A. Hale, executrix—The Congregational Unitarian Society of Bernardston	137
DOLGE, Alfred, and C. F. Zimmermann Company—First National Bank of Hempstead	1,156
DE BONIS, Donald—C. Velten, costs	25
FEDER, Sellig—J. W. Molson	120
FELIX, Louis—L. Wilkens and another	138
FERRISS, David C., and Joseph C. Reehill—William P. Baker	618
GEIBEL, Conrad—James W. Elwell	383
GEIBEL, Charles—James W. Elwell	118
GOBBI, John B. and Gertrude—A. Zanmatte	169
HONIGSBERGER, Leo M.—E. Hartman and another	37
HUBBARD, Dwight L.—S. V. Stowell	247
HOOPER, Charles T.—Mary C. Kennedy, assignee	120
HADDEN, Caroline I., James C., and Anna—Elizabeth C. Murphy	537
HOFF, Frederick P.—W. M. Cruikshank and another	78
HEWSEY, Mary S.—M. A. Mahon	204
HOLT, Edward W.—H. Waterman	254
HARTLEY, Marcellus—C. H. Diamond & Co.	1,088
JOYCE, Howard C.—M. R. Casey	75
JAMESTOWN LUMBER AND MANTEL Company—A. L. Gilbert	614
KAPP, Oscar J.—E. Hartman and another	65
KEISER, John A.—E. Hartman and another	154
KARSTENS, Henry, executor, &c., and individually—Catharine Karstens and another	117
KELLEY, Patrick J.—J. A. Weser	135
KORNDORFER, Henry—H. H. Lyman, (two judgments)	140
KOEHNE, William—M. A. Adler and others	106
KING, Louis—J. F. Steeves and others	303
LUDWIG, Adam—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c.	75
LANCASTER, James H.—Arison-Katz Printing Company	164
MESSNER, William F.—A. Marschall and others	102
MATHIE, A. Benoit—Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company	657
MULCH, Theodore H.—H. J. Heydecker, deficiency	715
McVEIGHN, Thomas—J. G. Shannon	160
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. J. Mains, by guardian	1,240
MARTIN, James T., and Richard D. Geon—The Hannis Distilling Company	432
MULHERN, Laura F.—John P. Jefferson and others	1,246
NERJES, Henry J. and George A.—Hermann Weiller	142
NAUGLE, Frederick—Globe Security Company	48
NUGENT, Mary—American Wringer Company	72
OFEN, Samuel J.—I. A. Lawrence	308
PALMER, Albert M.—A. Van Beuren and another	767
PLAYLE, Henry A.—J. F. Erdmann	166
RAYMOND, Charles H.—H. Meade, administratrix	598
STELLOH, Adolf, and William Witte—J. H. Reichers	708
SCHWARTZ, Elias—D. Mayer Brewing Company	81
STORCH, Isaac—H. Hyman	220
STORCH, Isaac—Hugo Boessneck and others	975
STORCH, Isaac—Julius Kahn and others	557
STORCH, Isaac—Edward F. Hatch	398
STORCH, Isaac—W. E. Hardt and others	182
STOREY, Lawrence E., administrator—The Mayor, &c., costs	91
SHEEHY, Agnes—The City of New York, costs	177
STORER, David A. and Georgiana W.—Bank of Huntington	881
STRONG, Harry A.—William Hassenfratz	180
SHEARMAN, William B.—H. H. Spies and another	139
SMITH, Elliott C.—J. S. Silver	40
TOPLITZ, Solomon B.—William Carroll and others	598
TANNENBAUM, Julia—B. Stearns and another	149
TIERNEY, Edward—J. R. Sheffield and others, Commissioners	66
THE MAYOR, &c.—Bridget Harrington	645
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	12,528
THE MAYOR, &c.—H. Goldberger	275
THE AMERICAN EXHIBITORS AGENCY Company—John E. Stewart and others	752
THE CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC Company—John Pratt Company	340
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—M. Dickman	629
WOLF, Max—American Brass and Copper Company	487
WIENER, Charles and Gollie—Gillinder & Sons	154
WEINBERG, Jacob B.—S. E. Beach, deficiency	1,689
WOLF, Max—A. G. Spalding & Brothers	263
WILKES, George S.—Roderick W. Cameron, costs	12
WENDT, George S.—W. Taeterow	78

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.61½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.15
Cotton, middling	.06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04
Pork, mess	12.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅞
Lard, prime	6.70
Butter, Western creamery	.16
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 23.—Flour, moderate demand; steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.15@$1.40; No. 2 red, $1.55; No. 2 corn, 34¾@35c; No. 3 yellow, 35c; No. 2 oats, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31¼c; No. 2 rye, 65@65½c; No. 2 barley, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.34; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.10; lard, per 100 lb, $6.35@$6.37½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.10@$6.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.70.

COTTON.

Speculation in cotton continued upon a comparatively small scale, with the variations in prices showing a generally higher average. Opening dull but steady at unchanged prices, the market advanced 8@9 points. The improvement was not so much the result of demand as it was the result of caution on the part of sellers, in view of the possibility of unsatisfactory news from the naval fleets. Private cables explain the apathy of the English markets as due to a considerable extent to the same cause. Another factor that led to covering was the continued contradictory character of advices from the cotton belt regarding the advance being made by the plant. Not only is the crop said to be backward, but in numerous localities in a condition to require replanting, while the high price of grain is leading farmers to give wheat and corn the preference over cotton on lands thus made available. The market was finally steady at a net advance of 6@9 points. Total sales of futures, 98,400 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.32	6.39	6.32	6.40@6.42
June	6.32	6.40	6.32	6.41@6.42
July	6.36	6.45	6.36	6.45@6.46
August	6.41	6.51	6.40	6.50@....
September	6.32	6.39	6.30	6.38@6.39
October	6.30	6.37	6.29	6.36@6.37
November	6.31	6.38	6.31	6.37@6.38
December	6.32	6.40	6.32	6.39@6.40
January	6.35	6.42	6.35	6.42@6.43

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Spot cotton dull; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed dull, net unchanged to 1 2-64d advance. December-January, 330½b; January-February, 330½b; February-March, 331b; May, 332@333; May-June, 332@333; June-July, 333s; July-August, 333½s; August-September, 333b; September-October, 332b; October-November, 331b; November-December, 330½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	170	170	162	163
July	117	119	116⅝	116⅝
September	93⅝	94	93⅛	93¾
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	39½
July	40 3-16	40 3-16	39¾	40
September	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	—	34

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	160	165	154	165
July	110	114¼	109¼	111
September	89¼	89½	88½	89¼
Corn—				
May	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
July	35¼	35⅛	34 11-16	35⅛
September	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	36
Oats—				
May	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝
July	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
September	23½	23½	23	23½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The feature of the wheat market was a bad scare of May and July shorts during the early forenoon, which ran prices of those deliveries up very sharply. May got to $1.70 here, and then eased off, but at Chicago it went to $1.65, and held the advance right up to the close. The July option in both markets reacted after the early bulge, and closed unsettled and somewhat weak. About the only reason assigned for such bullish action in the near-by months was an intimation of support by clique operators, of whom the short contingent stands in constant fear.

At the best point May was only 21c below top notch of the year and July 12c under. The later positions felt the effects of bearish weekly statistics, better crop reports following clear weather West, and general short selling by scalpers, who have deserted July and are now repeating the same tactics in these remote deliveries which they adopted with July when the May deal was at its height. The Liverpool cable proved to be an important factor in bear calculations, as it opened weak, when strength had been expected, and closed not far from the low point of the day and 1⅜@2d below Saturday. No. 2 red closed $1.61½, free on board, afloat, export grade, and 97¼c, Sept. 1 to 15.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23.—May, $1.56; July, $1.54½; September, 90⅞@91c; No. 1 hard, $1.56¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.54¼.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—No. 1 Northern, $1.41; No. 2 Northern, $1.30@$1.40; July, $1.40.

DULUTH, May 23.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.59; May, $1.59; July, $1.55½; September, $1.02.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed 41¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 34c; No. 3 oats, 33½c; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2 white clips, 37c; No. 3 white, 35½c; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 35@40c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 66@67c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 64@65c, free on board, afloat; 60@61c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.90@$7.40; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.50; Winter patents, $6.60@$7; Spring clears, $5.50@$5.80; extra No. 1 Winter, $5.10@$5.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.75@$5; no grade, $1.90@$2.

RYE FLOUR—$3.65@$4.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 75@90c; Spring bulk, spot, 80@85c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 95c@$1; hominy chop, 75@77½c; oil meal, $28@$28; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23.—Flour—First patents, $6.85@$7.05; second patents, $6.70@$6.80; first clears, $5.50@$5.70; second clears, $4.50@$4.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.75@$12.25; family, $13.50@$14; short clear, $12.50@$14.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 7c; 12-lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14-lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7¼c; Western S. P., 7½c. TALLOW—City, 4@4⅛c; country, 3¾@4⅛c. LARD—$6.70@$6.75; city lard, $6.25@$6.30; refined, South America, $7.50; Continent, $6.90; Brazil, kegs, $8.65; compound, city, 4½@5c; Western, 5@5¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c; city lard, stearine, 7½@7⅝c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Close—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 35s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 33s. Cheese—American, finest white, 40s; American, finest colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool, refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d.

COFFEE.

The opening call at the Coffee Exchange was enlivened by the offerings of a leading spot brokerage firm and sales reached 8,500 bags, the buyers being for the most part local shorts and a few venturesome traders who bought for a possible rise, partly encouraged by the very free warehouse deliveries in the United States (22,000 bags Saturday) and partly on the theory that the market has recently been accumulating a short interest. For the rest of the session, however, trading was not particularly active; up to 12 M. sales had reached 10,500 bags, and for the entire session the total was 11,750 bags. The opening call showed a decline of 5@10 points for everything but April, which was unchanged; subsequent changes were unimportant, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to a net decline of 10 points. European cables report uninteresting conditions; the feature of the Brazilian cables was the indication of large receipts.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
June	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
July	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
September	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
November	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
December	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
January	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
February	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
March	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
April	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos nominal; stock, 319,000 bags. Hamburg—½ pfennig lower; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; sales, 3,000 bags. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 36; June, 36; July, 36; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$675; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; stock, 165,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3¾@3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3½@3 9-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21@22c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25@25½c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime white, 31@32c; prime Winter yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; ½ blood combing, 30c; ⅜ combing, 31@32c; ¼ combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; ½ blood clothing, 27@28c; ⅜ clothing, 28@29c; ¼ clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed—X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; ½ blood combing, 27@28c; ⅜ combing, 29@30c; ¼ combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; ½ blood clothing, 27c; ¼ clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; ½ blood combing, 21@22c; ⅜ combing, 22@22½c; ¼ combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; ½ blood clothing, 19@21c; ⅜ clothing, 20@21c; ¼ clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.90; lake copper, ingot, $12.05; tin, $14.70; lead, $3.60; spelter, $4.30.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.37½@$3.50. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars, 29c; machines, 29¼c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.67½; G, $1.75; H, $1.82½; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.10; W G, $2.15@$2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.—Spirits turpentine unchanged; resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.70@$1.80; tar, $1.10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23.—Spirits turpentine, 27¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.10; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.60; bulls, $2.75@$3.80; cows, $2.15@$3.75. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.37½; city-choice, $6.50; buttermilks, $4@$5; city-dressed veals, 8½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.60; export, $4.75; yearlings, $4.75@$5.50; lambs, $6@$7. HOGS—$4.10@$4.40; choice State hogs, $4.45.

LEGAL NOTES.

INTERVENDE IN SUIT TO RESTRAIN SALE OF CORPORATION PROPERTY.—The Montana Ore Purchasing Company offered the Anaconda Mining Company $100,000 for territory belonging to that company known as the Sullivan lot and the Snowbird claim, and deposited that sum with the company's officers. Then a meeting of the stockholders of the Anaconda Company was called to authorize the sale, pursuant to a Montana statute requiring the approval of two-thirds of the stockholders of a mining corporation at a meeting called for the purpose, in order to sell its real estate. In the meantime, Lewisohn Brothers, a New York corporation, and a stockholder in the Anaconda Company made an offer to the latter company of $150,000 for the same property. The offer not being accepted, it brought an action in the Supreme Court in this city to restrain the Directors of the Anaconda Company from acting under the authority to be received at the stockholders' meeting, and from selling the territory except at auction to the highest bidder. The complaint asserted that the Montana Company had been a pirate in the Montana copper mining region, conducting a cruel warfare and extensive blackmailing operations against all the mining industries concerning its property, and that the purpose for which the property was sought was to continue litigations, and not with a view to mining the property, which it was claimed was of slight value as such. The Montana Company on the eve of the trial made a motion, which was granted, to be allowed to intervene. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has reversed the order, holding that apart from laches in moving just on the eve of the trial, the order on the conceded facts was improper. "We do not think," Justice O'Brien said, "that the Montana Company is so directly interested in the subject of the action as to come within the express provisions of Section 452 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which has been usually confined to parties whom it is necessary to bring in, and who are interested in the subject of the action. It is claimed, however, that the right to admit new parties does not depend entirely upon this section, but that by Section 447 any person may be made a party defendant who is or claims an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff. We think that the distinction to be made between the two sections is that the former relates to necessary and the latter to proper parties. * * * Bearing in mind that this is an action brought by a stockholder against the officers and Directors of his own company, to prevent them from performing what is alleged to be an unlawful act, it cannot be concluded that the Montana Company has any possible interest in such a controversy."

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RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR.—The Western Union Telegraph Company's premises, at Broadway and Dey Street, having, sometime in 1891, been injured by fire, the contractor employed to restore them, among other things, was to furnish elevators. The contractor had not, some time after the elevators had been placed in the building, completed his contract, and had not turned them over to the company; and he had the right to use them in carrying materials and workmen from the lower to the [illegible] floors until he should complete his contract. On Dec. 7, before the building had been turned over to the company, though it was permitted to use the elevators some portions of the day to take passengers up and down, Peter Higgins, a mason or plasterer in the service of the contractor, was directed by him to do some plastering in the elevator shaft. The elevator was used as a platform, upon which Higgins stood. It was necessary to move the elevator up and down, and the contractor, instead of employing one of his own men for that purpose, found it more convenient and economical to procure one Algar, who was in the employment of the company. Algar, at the time he was moving the elevator while Higgins was standing upon it, was not taking any orders from the company. Higgins directed him to move the elevator up and down, as it became necessary, to enable him to do the work. On this day, through Algar's negligence, without instructions from Higgins and without warning, the elevator started up, threw Higgins down with his head between the door and the top of the elevator, inflicting injuries of a serious character. A judgment of the General Term of the late Superior Court, affirming judgment of the Trial Term, in favor of Higgins, in his suit against the company for damages, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. In an opinion by Judge O'Brien, the court held that the doctrine of respondeat superior applies only where the relation of master and servant is shown to exist between the wrongdoer and the person sought to be charged with the result of the wrong at the time, and in respect to the very transaction out of which the injury arose. The fact that Algar was at the time in the general employment and pay of the company did not necessarily make the latter the master and responsible for his acts. The master was the person in whose business he was engaged at the time and who had the right to control and direct his conduct. Servants who are employed and paid by one person may, nevertheless, the court held, be ad hoc the servants of another in a particular transaction, and that, too, when their general employer is interested in the work.

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NO BOND REQUIRED.—William V. Loew failed to answer when sued by William Glickman for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff took judgment, the damages having been assessed by the Sheriff's jury at the full amount claimed. It appearing that the defendant's failure to answer was through the default of the attorney he had employed, the court opened the default on payment of costs and on the defendant filing a bond in $10,000 to pay any damages that might be recovered against him. The First Appellate Division modified the order by substituting for the requirement of a bond, allowing the judgment heretofore entered to stand as security for any judgment the plaintiff might ultimately recover.

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BREACH OF CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.—George E. Coy, in a suit he brought against William Campbell for damages for alleged wrongful discharge, claimed that in July, 1895, Campbell employed him for one year at a guaranteed salary of $5,000 as general manager of Campbell's wall paper business, and that he was wrongfully discharged in March, 1896. The suit, though brought in April, 1896, was not tried until February, 1898, Mr. Campbell having died meantime. Richard M. Morton and others, as executors, were substituted as defendants. The death of Campbell took away the right of plaintiff to be sworn as a witness, and his case was made by evidence of one Fischer, who testified to hearing the contract of employment between plaintiff and Campbell. Judgment given in favor of plaintiff has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Rumsey, that, though the truthfulness of this testimony was attacked by defendant, it was, upon the whole case, a question for the jury whether the contract was made. The fact that Campbell expressed a willingness to employ plaintiff as a traveling salesman, upon a different contract, it was held did not take away the effect of the discharge from the previous employment.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

There was a revival in the demand for bombardment insurance yesterday.

The New York Underwriters' Agency has appointed E. S. Phelps of Burlington, Iowa, general agent for that State.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth of Minnesota is applying the retaliatory law of that State against the Pennsylvania mutual fire insurance companies.

Adolph Dohmeyer, Assistant United States Manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany, returned Saturday from a trip to Magdeburg, Germany, the home office of the company.

Martin Beir, the Rochester fire insurance agent, who was recently elected Governor for New York State of the Hebrew benevolent organization, the Bnai Brith, was in town yesterday conferring with his companies.

Commissioner Clunie of the California Insurance Department has renewed the license of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of New York, revoked by him a short time ago on the ground that the company was a Prussian company.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland has agreed with Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California to abide by the Superior Court decision in regard to the liability of the company to the city on the bond of the official, who recently defaulted in the sum of $116,000.

At the last regular meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, a policy of retrenchment was initiated by the reduction of the aggregate salaries of the President, Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary, and the two Special Agents, from $32,000 to $19,500. The company proposes to divide its profits with the policyholders by the issuance of scrip. The outstanding scrip, issued when the company was the Mutual Fire, which has been sold by the original holders at depreciated figures, is to be fully protected.

Life Underwriters' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York will be held to-day, followed by the usual dinner in the evening at the Marlborough Hotel. The subject for the evening will be "Fire Insurance as Contrasted with Life Insurance," to be discussed by Henry W. Eaton, United States Manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company; John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and Elijah R. Kennedy. The applications of Thomas Fitt Grace, Samuel S. Voshell, and Jonathan K. Voshell for active membership will be acted upon.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS.

President Charles H. Ham of the United States Board of General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise:

17,958—Manufactures of marble, from S. A. Macfarland & Co., Carrara, March 30, 1898. Two statues of Madonna, entered at 519, advanced to 620 lire for both. One dis, 1-10x1-10x1-16, entered at 55, advanced to 80 lire. Add cases and packing.

17,681—17,936.—Colored cotton, from Theodor Fierz, Zurich, March 15, 1898. Thirty-one-inch No. 50 black sateen, silver finish, entered at .51¾, advanced to .62 franc per meter. Thirty-one-inch No. 60 black sateen, silver finish, entered at [illegible], advanced to .62 franc per meter. Thirty-one-inch No. 60 black sateen, silver finish, entered at [illegible] .64, advanced to .7728 franc per meter. Thirty-one-inch black sateen, No. 40 M, entered at [illegible], advanced to .52½ franc per meter. Discount [illegible] per cent.

17,851.—Paintings and manufactures of wood, from Gab. Francesco d'Atri, Rome, Dec. 11, 1897. Two original water colors by Barto Cuzzi, reproduction of Venetian scenes, entered at 10, advanced to 100 francs for both. One oil painting, copy of reproduction of Guido's "Aurora," entered at 80, advanced to 125 francs. One oil painting, copy of reproduction of Raphael Mengs's daughter, entered at 80, advanced to 100 francs. One gilt Florentine frame, entered at 25, advanced to 50 francs.

17,953-4, 17,965.—Colored cotton and manufactures of cotton and silk, from Frederick William Bolling, Barmen, April 2 and 16, 1898. Linings, 137 c-m, Article 117, blk., &c., entered at .80, advanced to .85 mark per meter. 137 c-m, Article 129 blk., entered at .85, advanced to .90 mark per meter. 137 c-m, Article 116, blk., entered at .83, advanced to .88 mark per meter. 137 c-m, Article 118, blk., entered at .93, advanced to .98 mark per meter. 60 c-m, Article 112-35, entered at 1.08, advanced to 1.18 marks per meter. 60 c-m, 112-28, entered at 1.05, advanced to 1.15 marks per meter. Similar goods, similar prices. Add cases, paper, oilcloth, &c.

17,849.—Lupulin, from Curt Muggenburg & Co., Hamburg, March 11, 1898. Entered at [illegible], advanced to 175 marks per 100 kilos.

17,913.—Glass lenses, from A. Amann, Fuerth, March 31, 1898. Koylos lenses, No. 8, entered at [illegible] 5 marks per gross; do., No. 14, entered at [illegible] marks per gross. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 12½ per cent. No advance.

4,334 c. p., Nashville.—Decorated earthenware, from E. D'Amato, Naples, Aug. 17, 1897. [illegible] cavolo, 2 meas., entered at .40, advanced to .50 lira each; do., 3 meas., entered at .60, advanced to .75 lira each; do., 4 meas., entered at [illegible], advanced to 1.25 lire each; do., 5 meas., entered at 1.50, advanced to 8 lire each; do. 1 [illegible] tered at .20, advanced to .25 lira each. [illegible] prices net, reappraised prices 10 per cent. [illegible] count.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bartholdi Sale Denied—Other Dealings at Private Contract and at Auction.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold to a builder for improvement the plot at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 55 by 100.

Representatives of the owners of the Hotel Bartholdi property, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, denied yesterday that it had been sold or that it is at present involved in any active negotiations.

James G. Cannon, Chairman of the committee of creditors, bought in the twenty-two parcels sold yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom by Richard V. Harnett, at the order of the assignees of Welcome G. Hitchcock. The properties are located in Harrison, Scarsdale, New Rochelle, White Plains, and Yonkers. There was no competition after the attitude of the creditors was shown in the bidding for the first parcel, and the latter took the entire offering for a total of $631,100.

The only other offering at auction was adjourned for one week.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 211, 213, and 215 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, three five-story brick and stone-front apartment houses; 2,305 and 2,307 Second Avenue, west side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 40 by 90, five-story stone-front flat; 2,228 and 2,230 Fifth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.6 and 24.11, respectively, by 85, two five-story stone-front flats; 206 and 208 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 154.3 feet east of Third Avenue, each 27.3 by 100.8½, two five-story stone-front double flats.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 16 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 243.3 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,004.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Griffin, referee, Jennings Street, south side, 204 feet east of Wilkins Place, 26 by 133.9 by 20 by 131.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,335.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 143 and 145 Avenue D, southwest corner of Tenth Street, 50 by 69.8½, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $26,834.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 378 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 183.4 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 525 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,994; subject to another mortgage for $15,375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 120 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 84.2, Charles Weisbecke of 181 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; G. H. Griebel, architect; cost, $10,000.

Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of Decatur Avenue, for a one-story and attic frame stable, 40 by 25, John Miles, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,200.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 325 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 62, John O'Leary of 1,319 Bristow Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 206.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 81.6, Henry Miller of 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

King's Bridge Avenue, west side, 370 feet north of Varian Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and shed, 20 by 60 and 27 by 99.8, J. M. and E. H. Ames of King's Bridge, owners; Ahneman & Younkeheere, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Westchester Avenue, for a four-story brick office building, with store, 82.5 by 55.8, William Sieling of 696 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $20,000.

Lafontaine Avenue, east side, 105 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.6 by 54, R. McAdam of 971 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; J. H. Gratacap, architect; cost, $5,300.

Washington Avenue, east side, 117.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 67, James Levin, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Pelham Park and St. Paul's Avenue, southwest corner, to a one-story frame dwelling, with store, Charles Miller, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $800.

Courtlandt Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to a three-story brick tenement, Julius Peter of 633 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Henry A. Kapp, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 396 College Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Johanna Blockhaus of 391 College Avenue, owner; Albert Rothermel of 680 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 187th to 188th St, 189.9x100; Paul B. Pugh to Margaret Wagner, exchange and	100
CANAL ST, 371, 19.3x83x20x79.3; George Cantrell and wife to William R. Brown	1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 293, w s, 75.8 ft n of 89th St, 25x100; Mary F. Peckham to John S. Peckham	1
CHISHOLM ST, w s, 25 ft s of Jennings, 25x76.6; Edmund A. Rodd to Stephen Beddow	3,300
CLINTON AV, e s, 75 ft s of Elmwood Place, 25x100; Annie Ferri and another to Bridget McEvoy	3,625
GRAND AV, n w corner of Hampden St, 100x100; Lillie T. Yoran, individually, and another, executors, to Frederick C. Krumdieck, Jr	1
GRAND AV, n w corner of Hampden St, 100x100; John E. Westlake to Jane Crofton and others	1
GRAND AV, n w corner of Hampden St, 100x100; Jane Crofton to Frederick C. Krumdieck, Jr	1
JACKSON AV, 1,060, e s, 159 ft s of 166th St, or George St, 17.6x87.6; Louis A. Schneider and wife to Philip Fluher and others	100
LOT 308, map of Section B, of the Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward; Charles Weble, referee, to Elizabeth W. Gilbert	2,900
MADISON AV, n w corner of 63d St, 20x70; Paul E. Outerbridge to William K. Porter	Exchange
MANHATTAN AV, s e cor of 116th St, 27.11x87; George P. Butler to Edward B. Ramsdell	1
MARION ST, w s, 317.8 ft n of Becker St, 50x100; Daniel P. Ingraham to Thomas Mallinson	3,000
PARK ROW, 124 and 126, 25x108.7x25x107.6; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to William I. Craven	29,000
PARK ROW, 122, n s, 34.4x107.6x24.6x106.7; Abraham Wolff to Simon P. Flannery	1
PARK ROW, 122, n s, 24.4x107.6x24.6x106.7; Simon P. Flannery to William I. Caven	23,500
PEARL ST, 100, s e s, 19x70; Edwin B. Ramsdell to George P. Butler	1
PLEASANT AV, 290, 18.6x94; Margaret [illegible] to Carl J. Weidinger	250
SHERMAN AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of Academy St, 50x160; George Holz, Jr., to Edward J. Farrell	Nom.
SPRING ST, 149, 25x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to William C. Many	29,500
WASHINGTON ST, e s, 60.5 ft n of Horatio St, 18.1x85.5x18.1x86.7; Catharine P. Howard to David B. Lawton	3,420
WILLIS AV, 308, e s, 25x100; Willis Av, [illegible] e s, 25x100; John M. Linck to Elizabeth Hoelger	100
[illegible] AV, n e corner of 46th St, 25.5x75; Francis B. Delehanty to James J. Frawley	34,700
2D ST, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x61.9; Louis Lese and another to Nathan Greenberg	1
[illegible] ST, n e s, 310 ft n w of 2d Av, 25x[illegible]; Joseph Roth to Bertha Roth	Gift
[illegible] ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x[illegible]; Tarrant Putnam and another, executors, to Harry K. Knapp	55,550
[illegible] ST, n s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; David J. Power to Irene Power	1
[illegible] ST, 68 East, 19.6x25.5; Lawrence [illegible] Brown, referee, to Thomas C. T. Crain	4,000
[illegible] ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; [illegible] Hartman to Susie Hartman, 1-5 [illegible]	250
[illegible] ST, s s, 218 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Charles G. Parker and wife to Mary F. Stanley	1
[illegible] s s, 218 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Mary F. Stanley to John F. Schroeder, exchange, &c	1
[illegible] s s, 190 ft e of 6th Av, 21.2x100; [illegible] Sire to Paul Outerbridge	Exchange.
[illegible] ST, 127 West, 20x100.5; John Vollmer to Minnie Smidt	1
[illegible] s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 16x102.2; [illegible] C. Strobel to Jacob Lederer	14,000
79TH ST, 226 West, 17x102.2; Mary F. Hopkins to Woolsey Hopkins	1
83D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 30.11x102.2; Joseph Roth to Bertha Roth	Gift
87TH ST, 106 East, 25x100.8; Max Hartman to Bessie Auerbach	1
87TH ST, 110 East, 25x100.8; Max Hartman to Fessie Auerbach	1
90TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 64.10x—x58x100.11; John J. Gallagher to Elizabeth M. C. Campbell	1
106TH ST, 219 West, 66.8x100.11; Peter Wagner and another to Paul B. Pugh	Exchange and 100
122D ST, n s, 118 ft w of 6th Av, 19x100.11; Henry C. Harney and wife to Hugh W. Adams	$10
155TH ST, s s, 250.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.2x99.11; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Sophia E. Beach	9,500
159TH ST, 530 West, 25x99.11; Isma Schreyer and wife to Henry Brown	1
171ST ST, n s, 95 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 25x100; Christian Thulander to Christina Thulander	1
173D ST, 656, s s, 60 ft w of Worth Av, 19.1x70.11x15.8x69.6; Joseph P. O'Donnell to H. N. Worth	1
209TH ST, n e s, 110 ft n w of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Christian Thulander to Christine Thulander	1

Recorded Leases.

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another, to Louis Kohn; 5th Av, n w corner of 118th st, 1-12 years ... $1,200,	1,500
BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another, to Charles F. Metzger; 7th Av, s e corner of 134th St, 5 years ... $1,200,	1,500
COHEN, Solomon, to Albert Hoffman; 78 Greene St, 2½ years ... $1,000,	1,050
KEANE, Anna ..., to James J. McCauley; 96 Park Row, s w corner of Chambers St, 5 years ... $2,580,	2,780
OLCOTT, Susan B., to Emil Hoffman; 2,125 3d Av, n e corner of 116th St, 10 years ... $3,600,	4,600
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Samuel Hiscox; 48th St, s s, 716.4 w of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5, 21 years	708

Recorded Mortgages.

BATTON, John, to Emily V. Satterlee; s s of 127th St, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years	9,000
BEDDOW, Stephen, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Chisholm St, 25 ft s of Jennings St, installments	2,750
BROCKNER, Jane O. E., to Josephine Wandell; n e corner of 3d Av and 178th St, 451.1x265x100x230 to La Fontaine Av x s 550 to 178th St x488, 7 months	2,500
CAVEN, William I., to Washington H. Taylor; n s of Park Row, 197.5 ft e of Duane St, 2 years	7,500
CRAVEN, William I., to Amos F. Eno and others, executors; n s of Park Row, 222.3 ft e of Duane St, 3 years	23,000
DAVIDSON, Lizzie W., to E. Hartley Stitz; w s of Oliver St, adjoining land of estate of Samuel Day and another, 1 year	4,000
DEEMSER, George, to William Boeshore; n s of 154th St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	700
DEUTSCH, Lottie and Joseph, to Abraham Rice; 953 2d Av, 5 years	12,000
EAGAN, Thomas, to George Ehret; s s of 80th St, 266 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	1,000
EASTMAN, Anna F. and Robert W., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 140 West 76th St, 3 years	27,500
FISCHER, George and Valentine, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; w s of Forsyth St, 117 ft s of Houston St, 1 year	1,200
FLANNERY, Simon P., to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee, &c.; 122 Park Row, 3 years	27,000
FRAWLEY, James J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of 3d Av and 46th St, 5 years	20,000
GOODSPEED, Albina E., to Paul Fuller and others, trustees; n s of Cherry St, 160 ft e of Market St, 2 years	110,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Henry Herrmann; n s of 114th St, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	2,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Henry Herrmann; n s of 114th St, 415 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	2,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Henry Herrmann; n s of 114th St, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	1,500
GORSCH, Arthur, to Henry Herrmann; n s of 114th St, 455 and 474.11 ft w of 5th Av, 2 mortgages, 1 year	3,000
GREENBERG, Nathan, to Louis Lese; s s of 2d St, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, installments	675
HAAREN, John W., to Marietta A. Clark; e s of Boulevard, 99.11 ft s of 142d St, 5 years	12,000
HOELGER, Elizabeth, to William Knoepke; 308 and 310 Willis Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years	3,000
JENKINS, George, to Edward Fredrich; s s of 127th St, 190 ft e of Park Av, 1 year	585
JOHNSEN, Amund, to William Bradley; s w corner of Boulevard and 99th St, secures material	8,738
KAUGHRAN, John E., to Martha L. Rutherfurd; n s of 74th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	20,000
KELLY, Charles B., by attorney, to Charles F. Miller and another, trustees, and others; Lot 133, map of lands of Duchess Land Company, Throgg's Neck; Arnold Av, w s, at w s of Pelham Road, runs n 75xw 176.3 to Westchester Creek, &c.; Arnold Av, w s, Lot 135, map of lands of Duchess Land Company, Throgg's Neck, 5 years	6,000
KNAPP, Harry K., to Susan W. Duncan; s s of 35th St, 130 ft w of Park Av, 3 years	35,000
KOHN, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 146 5th Av, corner 118th St, saloon lease, demand	4,000
LEDERER, Jacob and Hannah, to David Zabinski; n s of 79th St, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years	9,000
MANY, William C., to Alois Gutwillig; 149 Spring St, demand	26,400
McGARRY, Frank, to Isaac P. Smith; Lots 2 to 7, Block B, map of Lester Park, 24th Ward, 3 years	2,100
McMAHON, Lawrence, to Catharine O'Conror; n s of 40th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years	12,000
METZGER, Charles F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,275 7th Av, leasehold, demand	4,000
MITCHELL, Jessie, and another to John A. Mapes, executor, &c.; s s of 48th St, 716.4 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold	10,000
MONNOT, Louise E., to Frederic R. Coudert and others, trustees; 148 Madison Av, 5 years	27,000
MURPHY, Bernard K., to John J. Reilly; s s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	17,000
MURPHY, Frances, to Phebe J. Arnow and another, executors, &c.; w s of Main St, at s corner of lands of Mrs. Fleischman, &c., 3 years	3,500
OUTERBRIDGE, Paul, to Lou Sire; s s of 53d St, 199 ft e of 6th Av, installments	14,000
PENNEY, William N., to John Mullaly; n w corner of Morris Av and Delancey Place, demand	1,100
PENNEY, William N., to John Mullaly; s s of Morris Park Av, Lot 111, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 3 years	550
PENNEY, William N., to John Mullaly; w s of Bathgate Av, Lots 156 and 157, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 3 years	1,100
PITTIS, Henrietta, to Caroline Wandell; w s of 4th Av, 46 ft n of 19th St, 3 years	6,500
PITZ, Katharine, to Henry and Josie Keller; n s of Columbus Av, 380.6 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years	1,500
SCHEER, Dora, to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 111th St, 158.4 ft w of 8th Av, 4 months	8,000
SCHEER, Dora, to George Young; 307 West 111th St, 5 years	30,000
SCHUENEMANN, William, to the German Savings Bank; 773 2d Av, 1 year	15,000
SILVERSTEIN, Gussie and Max, to Amanda Basch; Lot 5, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Company at Fordham, e s of Creston Av, 716.5 ft n of Wellesley St, 2 years	1,500
STANLEY, Mary F., to John F. Schroeder; s s of 78th St, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	1,000
SUSSER, John M., to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 1,584 Avenue A, store lease, demand	5,500
THE TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S Cathedral to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s w corner of Prince and Mott Sts, 5 years	90,000
THE TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S Cathedral to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 276 Mulberry St, 1 year	10,000
THE TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S Cathedral to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 263 and 265 Mulberry St and 81 and 83 Marion St, 1 year	36,000
THE TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S Cathedral to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 50th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year	48,000
TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 248 East 49th St, 1 year	6,000
WEILL, Amalia, to Louis Heimsfurter; s s of 153d St, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years	2,600
WEYRICH, Frank A., to Esther Gilbert; s w corner of Greenwich and Perry Sts, demand	50
WITTNER, Hulda and Joseph, to Eleanor B. Sanders; w s of Beekman Place, 60 ft n of 50th St, 3 years	10,000
YARD, Joseph W., to John Yard; 148 to 156 and 60 West 23d St. 829 Lexington Av, 728 to 732 Washington St, and 148 to 158 Bank St, and 19 Macdougal St, 1 year	8,617
ZIMMERMAN, Fred, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 119 Bowery, leasehold, demand	1,500
ZUBROD, Joseph R., to Sidney J. H. Howes; Grand Boulevard or Concourse, e s, 150 ft s of Field, or Kirk, Place, 3 years	700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BREMER, Nicholas H., to Maximilian Bechter	Nom.
BJORKEGREN, Charles, to John L. Thomas	1,100
BROWN, Albert N., to Central Trust Company	17,500
EPSTEIN, Rachel L., to Marie E. Jacobson	Nom.
FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Asa Heinemann, and others, trustees	5,000
KILPATRICK, Edward, to Julia A. S. Kilpatrick	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Lillie Lilienthal	19,024
MIDDLEBROOK, Federic J., to Hudson River Bank	9,062
MORGAN, Caroline F., and others, trustees, &c., to D. B. Ogden	25,000
PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURance Society to Washington Trust Company, trustees	Nom.
ROTH, Elizabeth, to Bertha Roth	Nom.
SEIFORD, Rose, to Raymond C. Hoff, (re-recorded)	Nom
THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, to Maria L. Knox	14,000
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, as committee, to S. V. R. Cruger	16,000
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as committee	16,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Julia Fitzpatrick	5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John W. Warner	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ann E. Dorsey	10,000
WEBER, Jules, to Eugene Gerbereux	3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Theodore H. Nickisch against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor	51,200
ELTON AV, n w corner of 155th St, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Elizabeth M. Meyer, owner and contractor	1,060
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76x139; Frank Ross and another against George E. Foster, owner; Joseph Zismer and Leon Zobel, contractors, (2)	70
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76x139; Michele Parrine and others against George E. Foster, owner; Joseph Zismer and Leon Zobel, contractors	407
WEST END AV, 408; Cornelius Norcott against the Builders' Realty Company and others, owners; Thomas Fitzgerald and others, contractors	42
WEST END AV, 408; William J. McGirr against John Westervelt and others, owners; Charles H. Taylor, contractor	162
WHITE PLAINS AV, s e corner of Logan St, 25x100; Vought Brothers against Antonio Barbette, owner and contractor; Nicola Barbette, contractor	1,112
8TH AV, 440; Emil Spindler against Patrick J. Connell, owner; Herman Hafers, contractor	290
12TH ST, n s, 230.9 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100, 24th Ward; Burton Brothers & Co. against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors	221
21ST ST, 445 West; Orrin D. Person against William W. Gallagher, owner; Joseph F. Gallagher, contractor	105
66TH ST, 32 West; Peter Walls against James B. Baird, owner and contractor	228
112TH ST, 135 West; Yankauer & Dublon against Joseph Cerrito, owner and contractor	55

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, widened, 100.3x75x75.9x76.7; Marcus Nathan with Thomas Morgan, 4 payments	6,000
95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 70x100.8; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger with James Kilpatrick, 14 payments	32,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, w s, 30 ft n of 4th St, 50x100; Unionport; Frederick A. Belmont and another against Alecia Byrnes, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

BROOME ST, 151; Anna D. B. Wertz against William Bardorf, (action for construction of will, &c.;) attorneys, Langbein Brothers & Langbein.

CONVENT AV, e s, 439.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100, and property in Brooklyn; Joseph O. G. Bennett and others against Edith M. Schweckendiech and others, (partition;) attorney, W. K. Aston.

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 50.5x65x irregular; George B. Ashley against Joseph Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. P. Cobb.

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, w s, 355.6 ft from s e corner of Courtlandt Av and Cordova Place, 25.4x irregular; The Sun and Evening Sun Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association against James and Mary E. Johnson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

12TH ST, n e s, 218.9 ft n w of 7th Av, 18.9x103.3; Gustavus A. Kraft against Bertha M. Kraft, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Peckham, Warner & Strong.

19TH ST, 137 West; Mary Marrin against Robert Lipold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stewart.

26TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 90x98.9x irregular; The Medical College Laboratory of the City of New York against the New York University, (action to reconvey, &c.;) attorneys, Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson.

125TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Helena B. Jockel against Edgar Ketchum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautman.

139TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Harry Overington against Thomas Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

157TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Solomon Weill against Lena Sauter, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stillings & McLoughlin.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

8—The United States, appellant, vs. Earl B. Coe.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Dissenting: Justice Brewer, Justice Brown, Justice Shiras, and Justice Peckham.

236—Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Detroit Railway and the City of Detroit.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Justice Shiras did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

245—Walter H. Harrison, plaintiff in error, vs. Franklin J. Morton.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

298—George Pounds, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

86—George Schollenberger, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 87—George E. Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and 88—J. Otis Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.—Judgments reversed, with costs, and causes remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting: Justice Harlan and Justice Gray.

17—Clarence E. Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Hampshire.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and causes remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justice Harlan and Justice Gray.

235—The United States, appellant, vs. George P. Lies & Co.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

247—John R. Holloway, plaintiff in error, vs. James H. Dunham et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

120—Frederick W. Finke et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—First question answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative. Opinion by Justice White.

45—Josephine W. Wupperman, appellant, vs. the steamship Carib Prince, &c.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decrees of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said District Court for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Justice Brown and Justice Brewer.

207—Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Andy Archibald.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

29—Martin B. Hayes, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Justice Shiras. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of this case.

117—The United States, appellant, vs. M. Salambier.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Question answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

252—D. Wagoner et al., appellants, vs. Neil W. Evans, Treasurer, &c., et al., and 262—Neil W. Evans, Treasurer, &c., et al., appellants, vs. D. Wagoner et al.—Appeals from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Decree reversed, costs to be paid by D. Wagoner et al., and cause remanded, with directions to reverse the decree of the District Court in so far as it restrains the county authorities from collecting taxes for county purposes for the year 1895, and to affirm the rest of that decree. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

196—William L. Ledbemer, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

106—The New York Indians, appellants, vs. the United States.—Judgment heretofore entered amended. Announced by Justice Brown.

147—The Del Monte Mining and Milling Company, appellant, vs. the Last Chance Mining and Milling Company.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—First question answered in the affirmative, third in the negative, and fourth in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

145—W. A. Clark, plaintiff in error, vs. William F. Fitzgerald et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

248—The County of Mercer in the State of Kentucky, plaintiff in error, vs. the Provident Life and Trust Company. On a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky affirmed and case remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

248—Kingman & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Western Manufacturing Company.—On a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

265—T. E. B. Mason et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Alexander McLeod.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

495—The Security Trust Company, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Frank H. Dodd et al.—Motion to advance granted and the cause advanced to be submitted on printed briefs as under the thirty-second rule.

656—The United States, petitioner, vs. E. A. Morrison & Son; and 657—The United States, petitioner, vs. H. Wolf & Co.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

667—Fred A. McMaster, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. the New York Life Insurance Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by James E. Boyd for Henry J. Taylor in support of petition, and by G. W. Hubbell and W. E. O'Dell in opposition thereto.

665—The Carson City Gold and Silver Mining Company, petitioner, vs. the North Star Mining Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by J. L. Rawlins in support of the petition, and by Curtis H. Lindley in opposition thereto.

675—Estate of E. J. Hart et al., petitioners, vs. Mrs. B. W. Bowen and husband.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Charles E. Fermar, Henry J. Leory, and Guy M. Horner in support of petition.

660—David S. Walton et al., petitioners, vs. the Morgan Envelope Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by George H. Howard for Walter D. Edmunds in support of petition and by Melville Church and Joseph B. Chadwick in opposition thereto.

664—Gates Iron Works, petitioner, vs. Frazer & Chalmers.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by L. L. Coburn and Edmund Wetmore in support of petition and by L. L. Bond, A. H. Adams, C. E. Pickard, and J. L. Jackson in opposition thereto.

669—Wiley Jones et al., petitioners, vs. James H. Allen et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by J. M. Taylor in support of petition and by U. M. Rose and G. B. Rose in opposition thereto.

673—The Central Trust Company of New York, petitioner, vs. the Continental Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Henry T. Rogers and A. H. Joline in support of petition and by F. J. Stimson, E. O. Wolcott, and J. F. Valle in opposition thereto.

672—Samuel Evans et al., petitioners, vs. Suess Ornamental Glass Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Melville Church for James H. Raymond in support of petition.

666—Charles Adolphe Lowe et al., petitioners, vs. William H. Blackford et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court for the Fourth Circuit.—Submitted by Charles Steele and W. D. Guthrie in support of petition, and by R. O. Burton, George Rountree, E. J. D. Cross, H. L. Bond, Jr., and H. B. Turner in opposition thereto.

Original—Ex parte—In the matter of Blount Martin, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted by William T. Hutchins for petitioner.

674—Edward Clifford, appellant, vs. William Heller, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted by James S. Irwin in support of motion, with leave to W. D. Daly to file opposition thereto within four days.

210—S. H. Williams, Treasurer, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur F. Eggleston, attorney for the State of Connecticut.—Mandate granted on motion of A. B. Brown in behalf of counsel.

292—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to fix division of time and suggestion as to order of argument submitted by Calderon Carlisle for the appellants.

606—Kent K. Hayden, as receiver, &c., appellant, vs. George G. Williams et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Edward Winslow Page for the appellant.

The United States et al., appellants, vs. Fleming P. Jennings; the United States et al., appellants, vs. Mores Fallowell; the United States et al., appellants, vs. Brice Woody; the United States et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. Hitson; the United States et al., appellants, vs. Daniel L. Leatherwood; the United States et al., appellants, vs. Robert Carter; the United States et al., appellants, vs. David P. McCracken; the United States et al., appellants, vs. Emeline Lackey; the United States et al., appellants, vs. Mary Scroggins.—Motions to docket and dismiss submitted by John Wharton Clark in support of motion, with leave to Assistant Attorney General Thompson to file opposition on or before Wednesday next.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Beekman, P. J.—Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from judgment of City Court.

2—Eldredge vs. Husted.
Appeals from District Courts.
20—Stewart vs. Employers' Sick and Accid't Association.
32—Finn vs. Peterson.
34—Mooreblatt vs. J. Banner & Sons.
35—Hirshfield vs. Streit.
38—Beckman vs. Lasner.
39—Pester vs. Ladew.
40—Fox vs. Weiss.
42—Finkel vs. Davidson.
44—Fox vs. Held.
47—Wallach vs. Kaleoheim.
48—Perine vs. Schnugg.
50—Jones vs. Kelly.
51—Lichtig vs. Poundt.
52—Metzger vs. Schnabel.
53—Schwartz vs. Schendel.
54—Benohel vs. Becker.
55—Wright vs. Parmenter.
56—Simon vs. Seide.
71—T. E. Ward Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hoffman vs. Sonnenscheim.
2—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
3—People ex rel. Shields vs. Scannell.
4—Boas vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
5—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
6—Phila. Warehse. Co. vs. Roome.
7—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
8—Grenner vs. Grenner.
9—Sipp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
10—Bauer vs. Bauer.
11—Duncan vs. Cole.
12—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Willoughby.
13—Oettel vs. Pulleyn.
14—Prall vs. Hall.
15—M. C. Boyton & Co. vs. Reiss.
16—In re N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
17—Dooly vs. Smith.
18—Ledyard vs. Robinson.
19—In re N. Y. Balance Dock Co.
20—In re Turnure.
21—O'Connell vs. O'Connell.
22—In re Wheeler.
23—In re Eagle Boot & Shoe Co.
24—Buntrock vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
25—Hein vs. Typograph.
26—U. S. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Robinson.
27—Blessing vs. Osgood.
28—Wortmann vs. Behrens.
29—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. Ames.
30—People, &c., vs. Wall St. Bank.
31—In re King's Bridge Road.
32—Koehler vs. Eisner.
33—Goldstein vs. Guttman.
34—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
35—Grezier vs. Galeano.
36—Martell vs. same.
37—Wachter vs. Elsesser.
38—In re Keiley.
39—Seymour vs. Starin.
40—In re Van Beil.
41—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke.
42—Lashinger vs. Ryan.
43—In re Gue.
44—People ex rel. James vs. Coler.
45—Filidora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
46—Frazier vs. Terry.
47—Defenham vs. St. Ames.
48—Rothschild vs. Schwab
49—Erlwein vs. Erlwein.
50—Ungenmach vs. Ungenmach.
51—Benn vs. Hennessy.
52—John Simons Co. vs. Valentine.
53—Lavell vs. Johnston.
54—Silva vs. Whiteman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Elm St.
2—In re Brook Av.
3—In re Baxter St.
4—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
5—Wihryk vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
6—In re East 173d St.
Preferred Cause.
6843—Warren vs. Norris.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Lake vs. Union Trust Co.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6632—West. Un. Tel Co. vs. Shepard.
6071—Delafield vs. Van Kleek.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

16134—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
16080—Lett vs. Meyer.
15525—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
16070—Meehan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
16004—Pritchard vs. Fish
14841—Gerards vs. Wicke
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
16405—McNamee vs. Butterfield.
16416—Januzzi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16552—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
15942—Graney vs. Bolger.
16000—Olwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15597—J. E. Linde Paper Co. vs. Miller.
16153—Drastik vs. Wendt.
16345—Stedman vs. Bonnell.
16526—Clark vs. Riter & Conley Co.
16531—Heydenrich vs. Lehman.
16533—Kelly vs. Southard.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
16156—Hodges vs. Westcott Express Co.
15186—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
15139—Ireland vs. Maynz
16066—Little vs. Savage.
16102—Rizzolo vs. Erie R. R. Co.
16403—Nat. Shoe & L. Bank vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

11273—Roosevelt vs. Boehm.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8709—Same vs. same.
11719—Davidson vs. Crossman.
11778—Phelan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
11792—Neugrass vs. Loewenkind.
11812—Balheimer vs. McAdams.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
11839—Von Raitz vs. Heyman.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10708—Maloy vs. Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut
11404—Haffner vs. Schmuck.
8652—Ascheman vs. Weil.
10540—Vance vs. George Ringler Co.
9200—Van Auken vs. Honduras R. R. Co.
6909—Morschard vs. Strong.
9835—Burton vs. Ascher.
9121—Lincoln vs. McGowan.
10097—Savin vs. Myers.
10575—N. Y. Bk. N. Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
7359—Oser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

11538—Collins vs. Boston Tow Boat Co.
11681—St. John vs. Eberlein.
9620—White vs. Wells.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6301—Clinton Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Park Bank.
11661—Streiffer vs. Rechert.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
8467—Mayer vs. Kraus.
9079—Wood vs. Mann.
10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
11521—Martin vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
10712—Samuelwitz vs. Betz.
8264—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8920—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9395—Crowell vs. Block.
11082—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8584—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
10853—Hartvigson vs. Bryant.
7094—Myer vs. Gallon.
9768—F. A. Stokes Co. vs. Moss Engraving Co.
9625—Case vs. Washburn.
8612—Conners vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10153—Rossiter vs. Callender.
10154—Am. Surety Co. vs. same.
10009—Homan vs. Michael.
4789—Totten vs. Campbell.
7882—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Club.
6852—Lundquist vs. Auerbach.
5928—Neuman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Margaretha Weber.
2—Thomas Arden.
3—Elizabeth M. Taylor.
4—Clement Ferguson.
5—Francis McKeenan.
6—Patrick F. Benson.
7—Thomas Quin.
8—Augustus Zerega.
9—Mary Cashin.
10—Abbie J. Mathewson.
11—Mina Bremer.
12—Bridget Moran.
13—Maggie Bradshaw.
14—Julia O. Callaghan.
15—Sigmund Schnettacher.
16—John Munn.
17—Patrick Sheehan.
18—Susan P. Brooks.
19—Henry C. Yale.
20—Gustav Freschle.
21—Julia G. Jerome.
22—Forrest Delaney.
23—Ruby T. Paine.
24—Susan P. Delafield.
25—George Walter.
26—George W. Cass.
27—Mary Cameron.
28—William Doyle.
29—Mary J. Peck.
30—Lewis R. Blair.
31—Margaretha Renner.
32—Jennie Oakley.
33—James W. Raymond.
34—Edward M. Neilson.
35—Gesche or Mary Brandt.
36—Sigmund Schneittacher.
37—Richard C. Coombes.
38—Frederick Jacobs.
39—Edward J. Mahon.
40—John S. McWilliams.
At 11:15 A. M.
Issue of Fact.
303—Thomas Cronin.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Rose C. Butler,
Henry Fischer,
Johanna C. Schwetje,
Marietta Z. Kenebel,
David Felter,
James L. Jackson,
Charles F. Winthrop,
William F. Edwards.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

At 11 A. M.—1290—Contested will of Mary Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1014—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk.
4423—Beck vs. Cook.
960—Eberhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
659—Smith vs. Broxman.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2819—Harlin vs. Krulish.
1083—Kaiser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
542—Witz vs. Columbia Macaroni Mfg. Co.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
806—Gilman vs. Helfer.
3798—Rosenberg vs. Albert.
620—Abrahams vs. Livingston.
621—Nathan vs. same.
937—Marthaler vs. Heilbrun.
1043—Oberman vs. Balback.
1059—Quigley vs. Easton-Amboy R. R. Co.
833—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3458½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
4681—Bercowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4094—Brown vs. Bushman.
4800—Shindelman vs. Tamsen.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Eisler vs. Richman.
609—Jay vs. Neuberger
610—Moore vs. same.
607—Cooper Mfg. Co. vs. same.
608—Parsons Mfg. Co. vs. same.
562—Folsom vs. Allen.
564—Hitchcock & Curtis Knitting Co. vs. Ochs.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

968—Kerr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
818—Horn vs. Mayer.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele
969—Barkley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
986—Russell vs. same.
1048—Murtha vs. Rosendorf.
1082—Hyman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1086—Cohen vs. same.
432—Banzhof vs. Ludwig.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Herman.
927—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry.
4864—Ridolphus vs. Herrlich.
903—Kessel vs. Adler.
694—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4815½—Staats vs. Hausling.
5033—Rosenberg vs. Tauser.
4507—Rosenberg vs Rathbun.
5083½—Hand vs. Shaw.
981—Miller vs. Man. Ry. Co.
5094—Koeppel vs. Standard Caster & Wheel Co.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
5014½—Hand vs. Pennock.
4957—Bader vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
992—Hoetzel vs. Weil.
910—Happel vs. Greenberg.
97—Philip vs. Brunner.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4828—Grazinowski vs. List.
484—R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co. vs. Stattler.
966—Meceli vs. Teutelbaum.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4957—Hendrichs vs. Stayton.
5038—Muldoon vs. White
4977—Prince vs. Uhren.
4909—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Va. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—William Hardy.
2—Vance James, Michael McGowan.
3—George Eichin, Hugh F. Flynn, John Forster, William Devine.
4—Charles Parim.
5—Patrick Dolan.
6—Paul Pernworth.
7—Thomas C. Van Brunt.
8—Harry L. Quipps.
9—George Edwards, Ernest G. McIntyre.
10—John Prosser.
11—James Murray.
12—Edward J. Mulligan.
Pleadings.
1—John H. Cody.
2—Joseph Carr.
3—George Underhill.
4—Samuel Nathan.
5—Lizzie McDonough.
6—Ewen W. Clark.
7—Charles E. Dornbusch
8—Charles Wendt.
9—Salvino Ferris.
10—Frank Foarcade, Francesco Caranto.
11—Joseph McAffee.
12—George B. A. Busche
13—William Smith.
14—Andrew Downey.
15—John Rivello.
16—Flora Klinofsky.
17—Esther R. Goldberg.
18—Alexander McCarthy.
19—William C. Tyrer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gray and McIntyre for the People.

1—Carlo Di Piazzi.
2—John Harrigan.
3—John E. Quinn, Stella M. Quinn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—Joseph Nelson.
2—Peter A. Simmons.
3—Gustave H. Mone.
4—Abraham Frankenstein.
5—Samuel Tatarsky.
6—Abraham Petrosky.
7—John O'Brien.
8—Albert Howard.
9—John Dwyer.
10—John Donnelly.
11—William Frazer, Alfatius Langston.
12—Frank Carrigallo.
13—Richard Norris.
14—George Hartson.
15—Israel Silberberg.
16—Rosa Scott.
17—John Singer.
18—Frank Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Henry B. Schofield.
2—Henry B. Schofield.
3—John Hines, Walter Bowman, Patrick Maloney.
4—James Smith, Joseph Dunworth, Edward Ferris, Edward Walsh.
5—Morris Levy.
6—Thomas Morrissey.
7—Thomas Hastings.
8—George Brown.
9—Paul Steinhagen.
10—Caroline Foster.
11—Louis Vogel.
12—Almice Young.
13—Albert J. Dexter.
14—Rosina Cuti.
15—Leo Lederer, otherwise called Leopold Lederer.
16—John Pavero.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Mollenhauer—Otto I. Wise. Matter of Bryne—George W. Carr. Lapp vs. Branckhoff—Rufus B. Cowing. Curtis vs. Mayer—Samuel B. Hamburger. Tunstall vs. Foley—Merritt E. Haviland.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Horn vs. Wagner—William H. Ford. Matter of Loughman—Benjamin E. Hall. Lennon vs. Smith—Horace Secor, Jr. Marshall vs. Kirk—William G. Tracy. Bastine vs. Bastine—Edward Schenck. Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association vs. Lundgren—Thomas F. Donnelly. Hasberg vs. Wagner—Fred F. Winston.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Lewis vs. Devlin—James R. Torrance. People ex rel. Twenty-third Street Railway Company vs. Barker—Hamilton Odell. People ex rel. Metropolitan Traction Company vs. Barker—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Matter of Manheimer—Martin O'Brien. McLean vs. Widmeyer—Augustus N. Hand.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Theresa Sommers vs. William H. Busey, (two cases)—Moses M. McKee.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J.—Day calendar.

530—Rogers vs. Dalzell.
188—Graham vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

3394—Ennis vs. Frost.
4200—Brook vs. Reynolds
3184—Fisher vs. Sanchez & Haya Co.
4512—Rodrigues vs. Uhlman.
2962—Loughran vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
4520—Plaut vs. Krupp.
5084—Toukouogy vs. Lowenthal.
4418—Panoff vs. Rosenberg.
275—Prospect P. & C. I. RR. vs. C. I. RR.
4657—Quinn vs. Pietro.
2775—Barr vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4044—Sauer vs. Bkn., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5838—Walker vs. State Trust Co.
5571—Lundbeck vs. City of Brooklyn.
3290—O'Connell vs. Nassau R. R.
5339—Spears vs. Nassau R. R.
1992—Jenkins vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.
2665—Huggins, and others vs. Galligan and others.
3599—Collins vs. Sheers.
2587—Farcone vs. Schmaund.
4953—Bergen vs. Bklyn. Union Gas Co.
3209—Rosswog vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2801—Gorman vs. Gorman.
4239—Keeley vs. McGarry.
3189—Cotton vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2328—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
4834—Bachrach vs. Berman.
3769—Kantor vs. Sagor and others.
676—Ring vs. Moran.
3017—King vs. Harrison and others.
3273—Dewey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
4373—Sagor vs. Kantor.
5038—Ward vs. Met. Street R. R.
4076—Quinn vs. Brooklyn City R. R.
4497—Simpson vs. Murphy.
4755—Woolley vs. Puels.
2960—Papla vs. Rea.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Mary Mitchell, grand larceny. Mary Dunn, assault. Michael Muller, perjury. Lizzie Anderson, assault. James Mulligan, grand larceny.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

563—McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
461—Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
590—Halstead vs. B. H. R. R.
595—Kemp vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
573—Murphy vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban.
574—Sullivan vs. Ann Daly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Margaret Ralph, Jane Spencer, Anna S. Austin, James Wakefield, Minnie S. Walsh, Cornelia Jansen, Margaretha Durmann, Carl Ganyle, James Caulfield, Margaret Gammond, and Philip Guners. The accounting of Alice M. La Grow and Herman Kornahrens. The estate of Annie M. Wheeler.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 32—Accounting of Margaret Hunter.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell **WEDNESDAY, MAY 25,** at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

by order of **EMANUEL W. BLOOMINGDALE,** assignee of Marcus A. & David Bettman, &c.,

following valuable improved and vacant property in New York City, (Manhattan Borough:)

41 WEST 24TH ST., 20.10x98.9.

28 WEST 26TH ST., 25x98.9.

36 WEST 27TH ST., 23x98.9.

3D AVE. & 30TH ST., N. W. Cor., 59.5x60.

61 & 63 EAST 110TH ST., 16.8x100.11 each.

WEST 108TH & WEST 109TH STS., 4 lots.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys, No. 141 Broadway.
Maps from **PHILIP A. SMYTH,** Auct., 11 Pine St.

SPLENDID SUMMER RESIDENCE SITE FOR SALE.

A superb location being part of the estate known as the Maxwell estate, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, in Upper Nyack, N. Y., commanding an extended view up and down the river, is to be sold at public auction on May 31st, 1898, at 12 o'clock, by Andrew X. Fallon, referee. The sale is to be held on that part of the premises which is situated between the Hudson River on the east and Broadway on the west, and between the lands now or late of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the north, and William H. Rose on the south. The land is to be sold in three separate parcels, the first being approximately 471 feet by 744 feet, the second consisting of wood and mountain land, containing approximately 12 acres, and the third containing approximately 6 acres of land. Further details will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

ANDREW X. FALLON,
Referee.

HERBERT PARSONS,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

393 WEST END AVENUE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH STREET.

Corner apartment, eight rooms; elevator service, heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Saugatuck, Conn., on the Sound.

Gentleman's country seat 18 acres, all outbuildings; garden planted. To let, furnished, for the season, or will sell reasonably. House contains 19 rooms.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. and 570 5TH AV.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.—Large, modern house, near station; also apartments and business offices; all improvements. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER or JANITOR.—As caretaker or janitor for Summer. Apply for two days, Mrs. B. B., 173 West 53d St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has seven years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 45 East 29th St., Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her first-class chambermaid; can be highly recommended; assist in pantry and dining room. Call at present employer's, 45 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, and MAID.—Three competent servants wish situations as chambermaid, laundress, and maid; best references. Call at present employer's, 315 Lexington Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, and other as chambermaid and waitress or take care of grown children; city or country; best city reference. 146 West 52d St.

COOK and LAUNRESS.—By a woman as cook and laundress in small American family; three years' personal reference from last employer. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, together, as cook and chambermaid; nine years city reference. Ring McCormack's bell, 444 East 77th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; in private family; best of city reference; last employer can be seen; will answer no cards. 66 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. Mrs. Toal, 442 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook for private family; Present employer's, 125 West 75th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best personal city reference. 234 East 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's organdie, grenadine dresses, tea gowns, guimps, tucking, cording, underwear; home or out by day; reference, 237 East 28th St., Killonde's bell.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, educated girl; fluent conversational French acquired in France. N. G., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Englishwoman as working housekeeper; boy 3 years; husband gone to war. Mrs. Imhoff, care of Lapple, 395 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By Japanese as houseworker or valet, or nurse to a sick person; personal reference. S. X., 34 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By respectable woman to do general housework; good cook and laundress; city references. 448 West 46th St., two flights up.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By willing young woman to do housework; good cook and laundress; country preferred; reference. Houseworker, 257 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK or NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or mind children. 233 West 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong girl for general housework; willing and obliging; with reference. 296 West 10th St., second floor, back, west.

HOUSEWORK.—By young colored girl to work in small family; sleep home. T., 28 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and WAITRESS.—A lady closing house for the Summer wishes to find a place for her laundress and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 10 East 54th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress; in private family; city or country; 5 years' city reference from last place. 1,428 2d Av.; no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take full charge of bottle baby; understands sterilizing and preparing food; trustworthy; best city reference last place. 20 West 16th St.

NURSE.—Lady going abroad wishes to place an excellent Irish nurse for growing children, whom she can highly recommend; capable of helping with music and French lessons. 157 East 37th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, trustworthy North German; fond of children; entire charge; 15 years' experience; personal reference. R., 28 East 4th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged North German girl as infant's nurse, or to growing children, and chamberwork; willing to leave city; best city references. Mrs. Winter, 332 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; can take full charge of infant or growing children; wages, $20 to $25; best city references. Anais, 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take charge of infant from birth; good city reference. 902 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an excellent Protestant nurse for an infant only. Call at present employer's, 43 West 51st St., Monday, until 1 o'clock.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse and to do chamberwork and assist with sewing; good city reference. 326 East 33d St., second bell.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse; take full charge of infant from birth; good city reference. 108 West 61st St.; housekeeper's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to care for child; City or country. Mrs. Linden, 1,089 2d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her thoroughly reliable, competent infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend; understands all bottle food. Call, from 10 until 2, at present employer's, 165 West 76th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; city or country; best city reference from present employer. Call for two days at 49 West 55th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. 12 West 17th St.

WAITRESS.—Disengaged June 1; can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 62d St., 10 to 12 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—MAID, &c.—French Swiss butler, valet, or second man; maid, or other duties; thoroughly experienced; useful travelers; speak German, French, English; no incumbrance; would go anywhere; two and one-half years' highest references from this country; separate or together. Frachat, 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes situations for her butler, parlormaid, chambermaid; disengaged May 28. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday in the afternoon at 19 West 56th St.

BUTLER, VALET, ATTENDANT, and MASSEUR.—By young Swede; leaving on account of family breaking up. Can be seen at present employer's, 58 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; single; age 35; thoroughly competent; disengaged June 1 on account of family going to Europe, who will recommend. L. A., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; city or country; best city reference. P. T., care of Mrs. Goslin, 306 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss butler; twenty-eight; is competent in his work; good references. Joseph, 17 East 67th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. L., 5 East 73d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Swede; 22; good personal references. Charles, 202 East 30th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class city reference. F. le Bras, 158 West 36th St.

Caretakers.

GENTLEMAN and WIFE, careful housekeepers, desire care of house during Summer months. K., Box 191 Times Office.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, no children, would take care of private house; references. T. C., 60 East 104th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; is sober, honest, and willing; steady, careful driver; can furnish first-class reference; understands the care of private stable. W. M., Box 343 Times Up-town, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young single man; understands his business thoroughly; willing to be generally useful; first-class reference from present employer, who can be seen. A. B., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest, and obliging; has excellent city references; 4 years with last family, who have gone to Europe. Simpson, 300 East 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By English coachman; thoroughly understands the business; best city references; last employer can be seen; disengaged through no fault of my own. R. Mann, 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a thoroughly competent single man; generally useful; city or country; moderate wages; first-class references. Coachman, 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; useful; country place; competent, careful, trustworthy, willing; careful driver; personal references. Collen, 107 East 44th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By middle-aged German as coachman; single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—First-class; man and wife; English; thoroughly understand their duties in all branches; first-class references; country preferred. Dingley, 79 Perry St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By middle-aged coachman; no family; make himself generally useful on gentleman's place or hotel or club stables; city or country reference. Staddon, 309 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; aged 35; married ten years; present employer. Private stable, 147 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, or SINGLE HANDED.—Understands all in-door work thoroughly; very neat, willing and obliging, and good waiter; first-class reference; leaving on account of family breaking up. H. E., Box 361 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By a young man as waiter, or waiter and useful man; best city reference; present employer can be seen. 212 East 65th St., care of Roberts.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR or CASHIER.—By young man, 22 years, as collector or cashier; excellent references and security. O. B., 149 East 90th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two girls for country; one an experienced cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; best city references required. Apply at Room 188, Everett House, Union Square, between 10 and 5.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Coachman; married; no children; to go to country June 1; one who can drive four; must have first-class references. Call, 6 to 7 P. M., 8 to 9 A. M., 27 West 29th St.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

ACCIDENT IN THE GARDEN.

Desk of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Partly Demolished by Singular Explosion of a Bomb.

A singular accident at the Electrical Exhibition at Madison Square Garden yesterday resulted in the partial demolition of the desk of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and a severe shock to the nerves of its owner. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition has been a demonstration of the Clarke wireless telegraphy system, illustrating by means of a small tank of water and miniature gunboats how mines having no cable connection with a firing station on the shore may be exploded in a harbor.

A transmitter in the galleries and a receiver at the tank are the most evident parts of the apparatus. The system is that of the Italian, Marconi, improved by W. J. Clarke of this city, in conjunction with whom Mr. Edison has been working on the system. Hitherto it has not been possible to explode one of a line of mines by the process without exploding all, and Mr. Edison was experimenting before the exhibition was open to the public yesterday to find a method of exploding the mines one at a time. Some fifteen feet away from the tank was Mr. Edison's desk, in a drawer of which one of the small bombs used as mines in the tank was stored.

Mr. Clarke, at the transmitter, was dispatching the "Hertzian" waves, which penetrate almost any substance not a metal to the receiver, when through the divergence of these waves, as is supposed, the bomb in the desk was exploded, reducing the desk to kindling wood, and damaging a portable electric light set on it. Splinters flew about Mr. Edison, but he was uninjured except for the shock of the explosion. In the desk a number of valuable papers belonging to Mr. Edison were blown to bits.

Marcus Nathan, general manager of the exhibition, and Thomas Reynolds, the Garden Superintendent, immediately called out the Garden fire squad, but its services were not necessary. Mr. Edison's nerves demanded a rest of several hours before he resumed work in his office. He said he had made several valuable discoveries from the incident, but that his original experiment would be tried next time outside the Garden.

MRS. HETTY GREEN SETTLES.

W. H. Stayton's Suit Compromised, but the Terms Not Stated.

When the case of William H. Stayton, the lawyer and commander of the New York Naval Militia, was called yesterday, before Judge Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, it was announced by counsel on both sides that the action had been settled and the suit discontinued. The terms of the settlement were not mentioned, and the lawyers refused to say what they are.

Commander Stayton sued Mrs. Green to recover $50,000, for profesional services rendered her in the litigation in which she and her husband were engaged over the estate of her father, whose estate was worth, it was said, over $10,000,000. The plaintiff alleged that he had been retained by Mrs. Green, and that, after he had done an immense amount of work for her, she refused to pay him.

Mrs. Green contended that she did not owe the sum claimed and also endeavored to show that Stayton acted for her husband. Justice Bookstaver said that the case had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

TO BE MARRIED A CATHOLIC.

Miss Pauline Pope Will Change Her Religion to Wed J. P. Day.

Miss Pauline Martindale Pope, daughter of Charles C. Pope, will be married to Joseph Paul Day June 1, at high noon, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Miss Pope will become a Catholic to-morrow, as Mr. Day is a member of that faith. She is at present receiving instructions from Fathers McSorley and O'Callaghan of the Paulist Church.

While the members of Miss Pope's family were at their Winter home, in Florida, she decided to change her religion. Although all the family, with the exception of Mrs. Pope, who is an Episcopalian, have been strong Baptists, no opposition was made, and she commenced her training. Father O'Callaghan will perform the baptism.

The wedding will be a large affair, 1,000 invitations having been issued. The maid of honor will be Miss Helen B. Smith, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Lelia Larendon, Mildred Queene, Geraldine Howes, and Mary L. Day. Mr. Day's best man will be Christopher C. Day, and the ushers will be J. Monroe Pope, Charles T. Pope, Frank Rush, and Charles Freeborn. The ceremony will be performed by Father O'Callaghan. Following the wedding a breakfast will be served at Demonico's to the relatives and intimate friends.

Verdict for Milholland.

The action brought by Martin M. Mulhall against John E. Milholland, to recover $1,745 for services rendered him and money spent on his behalf during the campaign of 1894, when the defendant's organization was opposed to the Republican Committee of Thirty, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the defendant. The case was tried before Justice Dugro and a jury of the Supreme Court.

EXCURSIONS.

IDEAL HOLIDAY OUTING
ARRANGED FOR
Decoration Day, Monday, May 30
To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Gravity R. R.
Over the scenic line of the
Central R. R. of New Jersey.

A special excursion train, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M. Fare for round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.69. Switchback tickets at half rates, if purchased on excursion train.

NIAGARA Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY leaves Saturday, May 28, by Erie R. R., $14.50; by New York Central, $15.75. ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

An Oconomowoc, Wis., printer was greatly troubled with a disordered stomach and constipation. He became nervous and peevish, easily excited, and all these [illegible] "One day I procured a box of Ripans Tabules," he says, "and [illegible] only a few [illegible] the change in my appearance was [illegible] marvelous. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

Princeton University Examinations, 1898.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor H. D. Thompson, Ph. D., of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 16 AND 17, 1898, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL on the 8TH FLOOR OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to
TRACY H. HARRIS, '86, 45 Cedar St.
GEORGE WM. BURLEIGH, '92, 11 William St.
FREDERICK W. STEELE, '93, 111 Broadway.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, '95, 18 Vesey St., or to
Prof. WILLIAM LIBBEY, '77, Princeton, N. J.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. DIXON, plaintiff, against ESTHER COCHRANE and ELLEN DYSON, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of March, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Esther Cochrane: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898.—Dated May 3, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my3-1aw6wTu

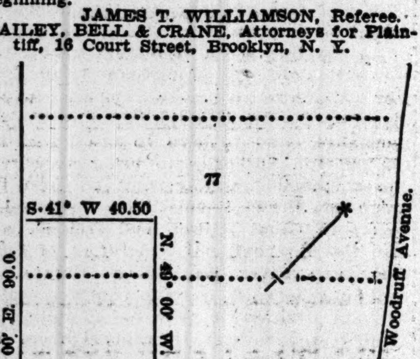
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

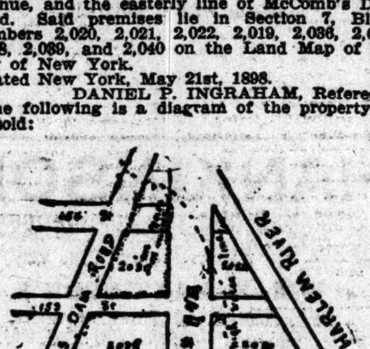
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central, Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line on and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for opening and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as granted to William H. Florence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all wharfage, drainage, advantages, emoluments growing or accruing by or from the exterior line opposite the last-mentioned land. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 8, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $199,170.53, inclusive of costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest, on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,598.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.97, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my24-2aw3wTu&F&je16

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH LICHTENSTEIN et al., as Executors, &c., plaintiffs, against OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN et al., defendants.

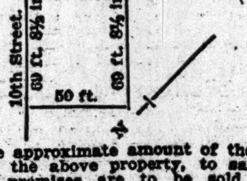
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action on April 27th, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on April 29th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1898, at 12:00 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street and the westerly side of Avenue D, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Tenth Street sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence southerly parallel with Avenue D and part of the way through a party wall fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with Tenth Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the westerly side of Avenue D, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue D fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated April 29th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Nos. 143 and 145 Avenue D.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said premises are to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from April 20th, 1898, together with three hundred and thirty-three and 60-100 dollars costs and allowance, with interest from April 29th, 1898, and the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the puchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee is four hundred and sixty-two dollars.—Dated April 30th, 1898.

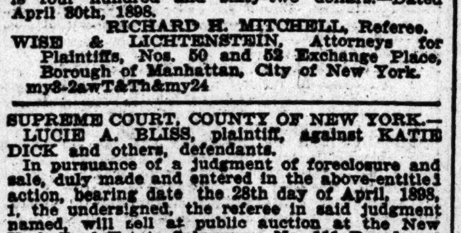
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my3-2awT&Th&my24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCIE A. BLISS, plaintiff, against KATIE DICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three feet four inches eastwardly from the eastwardly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equi-distant between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; together with the easement of a party wall erected on the westerly side of said lot, half the width thereof, being placed on the lot next adjoining on the west, being the same premises conveyed to Margaret Vance by Lucie A. Bliss.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
DURR, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,086.39, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $273.21, with interest from April 28th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,374.79 and interest.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
my3-1aw3wT&Tu

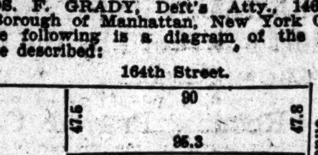
REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
my24-2aw2wTu&F&je8

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

SHORTILL, MARGARET EMMA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles M. Brennan, Mary E. Kane, Margaret Rogers, Hannah L. Provost, Adelaide B. Hart, Josephine C. Meehan, Caroline G. Fessenden, Michael E. O'Connor, Agnes McCabe, Joseph O'Connor, Margaret A. O'Connor, and Charles O'Connor, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET EMMA SHORTILL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jones of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1886, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Emma Shortill, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES A. DEERING, Attorney for petitioner, 15 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw7wTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, its duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernhard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 405, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPHSON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

IRELAND, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN IRELAND, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said John Ireland for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3, 1898. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Assignee. ROUNDS & DILLINGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City my3-1aw6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Day Light.

The Albany Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany" will commence regular trips from New York to Albany and intermediate landings on May 27th, leaving Desbrosses St. 8:40 and West 22d St. 9:00 A. M. First trip from Albany May 28th.
NO GRANDER DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

Hudson River by Day Light.

The Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's steamer "Grand Republic" will make a trip to Poughkeepsie and return, making intermediate landings, on May 30th, leaving Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 8:00 A. M.; West 10th St., N. Y., 8:25 A. M.; West 21st St., 9 A. M.; Yonkers, 10 A. M. Round trip, 50c.
NO GRANDER DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.
Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25, E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, May 25, Noon	Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon	Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon	Britannic, July 6, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon	Majestic, July 13, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11
MANITOBA	June 18
MINNEWASKA	June 25

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Navarre.....May 28	La Gascogne.....June 18
La Bourgogne...June 4	La Bretagne.....June 25
La Touraine.....June 11	La Bourgogne.....July 2

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S.and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, June 4, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, May 24, 9 AM	Servia, June 7, 9 AM
Umbria, May 28, 10 AM	Etruria, June 11, 10 AM
Lucania, June 4, 1 PM	Campania, J'ne 18, 1 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong; Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA....May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, June 2. MIOWERA, June 30.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates, apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Seminole, Tues., May 24 | Oneida, Tues., May 31
Geo. W. Clyde, Fri., May 27 | Seminole, Fri., June 3
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Sat., May 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G., July 5, 8 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 A. M.
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Trave, Sat. May 28, 10 AM | Havel, Sat., June 25, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa..........Thursday, May 26, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., June 2, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra....May 28, 10 AM | Ems.......June 18, 2 PM
Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM | Aller.....June 25, 10 AM
Fulda....June 11, 10 AM | Werra....July 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM | Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM
Patria, June 4, 4 P M | Penna., June 25, 9 AM

TO THE **Land OF THE Midnight Sun**
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Southwark.........May 25 | Kensington.........June 8
*Chester...........May 28 | *Berlin..............June 11
Westernland.......June 1 | Noordland..........June 15
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, May 28, Noon | Ethiopia, June 25, Noon
Furnessia, June 18, Noon | Anchoria, July 9, Noon
City of Rome, June 4, at 4 P. M., and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
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NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda.........May 28 | Boadicea...........June 18
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New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars. Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11.10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab service.

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Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 15, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00, P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:22, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30, A.M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LI

91-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. This is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo, 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily. For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily. For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; also for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:35 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE TAX ON EMBROIDERIES

An Importer's Statement Regarding the Controversy.

TELLS ABOUT SCHIFFLE GOODS

He Says that Statements Made Regarding the Valuations Have Created a Wrong Impression.

Referring to the troubles between the importers of embroideries and the offices of the Appraiser which have been existing for some time, and which are now under the consideration of the Board of General Appraisers, a leading importer of this city made the following statement yesterday:

"The statements concerning the valuation of cotton embroideries now under reappraisement before the Board of General Appraisers, as published from time to time, are apt to create the impression that a grievous injury is being done by one set of importers, to the detriment of another set.

"The imputation is given out that the Government is defrauded of revenue, and that the importers manufacturing their own goods in St. Gall and sending them over to their houses as owners are actually engaged in business of questionable character. As men representing large business interests and conscious of the thorough righteousness of our position, I, and other importers doing business on this basis, cannot be blamed that we chafe under these imputations, to which the action of Appraiser Wakeman apparently lends tangible support. The facts, however, are so strongly in our favor that they need only be set out in simple statement of the differences involved to convince the public of the futile character of the accusations referred to.

The Case of Schiffle Goods.

"The case of schiffle goods, now under reappraisement, furnishes a fitting illustration of the wildness of assertions made against us and the insignificance of the actually existing differences, so that we must beg permission to lay the facts involved before your readers.

"The schiffle machine is an embroidery machine run by steam. The ordinary Swiss machine is run by hand. These latter are run in large majority by the working people in their own houses, while the schiffle machines are mostly in the hands of owners, who again employ workpeople to do the work on their premises. The ruling price paid for stitching schiffle goods at present, taking work on contract for the trade, does not exceed 18 centimes per hundred stitches, which leaves them, as will be shown later on, a fair margin. It has been the accepted rate at the Custom House, established by many reappraisements, until the present interference by Appraiser Wakeman. The claim has been set up that the stitching should be counted at the rate of 28 centimes per hundred stitches. But this cannot be supported, except on the ground that parties anxious to get work done in the busy season, when all machines are fully occupied, had been asked that price, and, under stress of circumstances, had to pay this advance over the ruling price paid by those who kept a large number of machines running through the entire year, these latter representing about seven-eighths of all the schiffle machines in Switzerland.

Cost of Stitching.

"The elements of cost in the stitching price of schiffle goods (I speak here exclusively of so-called schiffle guipure embroideries, on either cambric or muslin material, and of the 4-4 repeat) divide themselves in different items, as submitted from the books, under his own inspection, to Consul General Du Bois at St. Gall, under date of March 21, 1898.

"Wages for embroiderer, girl helpers, mending, preparing, examining, cutting threads, rent, salaries, fuel, yarn, amount to a little over 15 centimes per hundred stitches. This calculation is made on a basis of a machine five yards long. A great number of new machines are being mounted at present six yards long and over, and the cost figures given here will be considerably lower on these new-length machines, by reason of which the rates of stitching for schiffle goods will from now on tend downward.

"With these facts known, and the basis of 18 centimes in existence for a period of about eighteen months, it is not a little surprising that the interference should occur, of which we have good cause to complain. The cause of it is due to the action of importers who style themselves purchasing importers, as against those who are called manufacturing importers.

"Now, in order to understand the terms of manufacturing as instanced here, it is necessary to know that manufacturing in Switzerland, as well as in Germany, France, and England, is so subdivided that everybody who chooses can set himself up as a manufacturer. What is necessary to make it worth one's while is to have trade of sufficient magnitude to make it pay. It would involve, to be up to the full margin, to hire an office, employ his own designers, and take goods which may be desirable or not, and use to the full extent the working capacity engaged by him. Unless these conditions are present, it must prove much more profitable to buy goods in the open market of St. Gall, or, as under present close competition, from manufacturing houses on a commission. If the purchasing importer wishes to avail himself of the opportunities lent to him by owners of machines, he can do the very same thing for which he is finding fault with manufacturing importers for doing, and which, in reality, he is doing in a manner which brings his goods through the Custom House at lower rates than what we are paying under the 5 and 8 per cent. rule of additions to the cost.

Profit on Each Item.

"The various items in the manufacturing cost carry their own profits, because every one part is done by a different concern, and which each and every one of them has to conduct with a profit for its own part of the work.

"The stitching, the bleaching, and finishing are all done in this way. Now, 5 and 8 per cent. are added to the entire cost of goods so produced and imported by manufacturing importers and shipped to their own houses. But purchasing importers make out their invoices in centimes per aune, through the instrumentality of St. Gall manufacturers, who charge them, as a rule, not more than 10 per cent. above their cost of manufacturing.

"Goods invoiced in this manner, giving the purchasing importer a considerable advantage in the duty paid by him, and the rate paid by the importer, entering his goods on the 5 and 8 per cent. plan, are passed almost daily by the Appraiser, while goods entered on the basis of 5 and 8 per cent. are held up and advanced.

"That purchasing importers do not resort to this mode of invoicing more generally is a matter of surprise, for the reason that there are dozens of reputable houses in St. Gall willing to sell anything that can be produced on the embroidery loom at an advance of 10 per cent. over cost of production, and in many instances as low as 7½ per cent. When they fail to take advantage of these opportunities, except at times suitable to their own convenience, it is certainly not fair to gather all the benefits over their competitors which the tariff act throws in their way, and charge wrongdoing to their competitors whenever these latter are able to obtain their goods at a less cost than would have to be paid in the open market, by making use of their greater opportunities, which, as has been shown, carry not a few risks as an offset in their train.

Uniform Rate Proposed.

"It is proposed, and it will probably be so declared at an early date, that a uniform rate for stitching is to be adopted by the Board of General Appraisers to make dutiable value upon which all goods are to be appraised. This rate is presumed to be 20 centimes per 100 stitches on schiffle goods. This is an arbitrary rate, and not more justified in the law than if it were 30 centimes. The tendency as indicated in the above is toward lower rates, and not higher rates. The improvements and inventions lately added make it possible to place orders freely at 16 centimes per 100 stitches. A great many new machines are being built and put up, and these all are of the latest improved type.

"But we should acquiesce in the plan for the same reason that we have heretofore acquiesced in the additional rates established by the board. Uniformity of appraisements and stability of method are of greater advantage to us and to the safe conduct of our business than what any difference in duty payments could convey to us. We shall gladly accept any outcome on this basis accorded we shall in the future be saved from the recurrence of such proceedings as we are suffering under at the present time.

"Upon this basis of facts, which were submitted in abundance to the Appraiser, proceedings have been taken by the Appraiser and advances have been made varying from 12 per cent. to nearly 100 per cent. when in a great many instances no advance has been made on the same class of goods invoiced at the same rate per 100 stitches.

"With an outcome as foreshadowed, of an advance from the eighteen-centime rate to the twenty-centime rate, as stated, an entirely arbitrary rate, the question is justified: What just cause can there be for the whole proceeding to which we have been subjected for several months now?

Have Supplied Evidence.

"We have always endeavored by our best efforts to supply the department with such evidence and aid as would assist in the establishment of proper valuation.

"At a meeting held some time ago at the Collector's office, in the presence of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, there were several suggestions made by importers, who were present at the invitation of the Collector, which they considered would facilitate business at the Appraisers' stores, as well as prevent undervaluation. One recommendation was to call in at different times of the year the entire shipments of importers and to carefully examine into the same as to value, quantities, and figuring of extensions, &c.

"The second—The Government to place at the disposal of the Consulate at St. Gall the services of an embroidery expert, whose business it shall be to verify manufacturing costs as to rate per 100 stitches, cloth, bleaching, finishing, &c.

"The importers further declared themselves to be ready at all times to aid this expert and to throw open to him all the means available at their offices in St. Gall for arriving at unfailing information as to these costs.

"We can certainly do no more than give the Government all the facts that will enable it to protect its interests, and in order to guard against any irregularities whatsoever, we would suggest that the Government engage the services of an expert whose duty should be to visit the St. Gall and Plauen markets from time to time, enabling him to give the appraising and examining officers all the information he is able to gather in these markets."

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Chinese Protest Overruled—Marble and Alabaster Figures—Asphalt Mastic.

Hop Chung Lung, On Chong Wa, and Tong Duck Chong imported a lot of dried lichee and lily bulbs, and protested when the customs authorities assessed them. These Chinamen claimed the merchandise was exempt under Paragraph 656 of the present Tariff act. The Board of Classification yesterday decided that the lichee was a "dried edible fruit" and had been properly assessed. The lily bulbs were provided for by name in Paragraph 251 and were not exempt.

Protests were filed by J. B. Locke & Potts of New York on assessments on a variety of handkerchiefs. The board sustained the protests on three-fourths of the points and sustained the Collector on the remaining fourth. The claim of F. Bianchi & Co. of New York that an importation of quills was exempt from duty was sustained by the board. A. Steinhardt & Brother of New York filed a protest against the assessment of a high rate on buckles, metal ornaments for women's hats, women's sidecombs, &c., claiming that the goods were dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Their claim was sustained.

An importation of busts and figures in alabaster and marble by Glaenzer Frères & Rheinboldt was claimed to be exempt from duty as works of art. The board decided that these pieces were not the professional works of a sculptor, and that they had been properly assessed at 45 and 50 per cent. ad valorem. A quantity of calcined magnesite was imported by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne and assessed at 20 per cent. under Section 3 of the act of August, 1894. It was claimed to be dutiable at 10 per cent. under Paragraph 79, and this claim was sustained. Hammill & Gillespie of New York imported a lot of bath bricks, which they contended were dutiable at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 87, or at 20 per cent. under Section 6 of the present Tariff act. The customs officers assessed it at 35 per cent., and the board affirmed this assessment. The assessment of duties at 45 and 50 per cent. on importations of bronze and marble figures by J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co. and William H. Dumont & Co. was affirmed. One of the figures in this consignment was an angel with a cross carved in marble. This, the importer claimed, was dutiable at 20 per cent. Fishing tackle manufactured from wormgut was imported by Davies, Turner & Co. of New York, who claimed that it was exempt from duty under Paragraph 517 of the Tariff act of July, 1897. The board held that the merchandise was not gut unmanufactured, and overruled the protest. The board also affirmed an assessment of 50 cents a ton on crude plaster rock imported by the Lowell Fertilizer Company.

L. Meyerstein, Gabriel & Schall of Boston imported asphalt mastic and claimed that it should be assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Section 6 of the Tariff act. The customs officers, however, assessed the duty at $3 per ton under Paragraph 93 of the same act, and the board sustained this assessment. Two oak-wood figures carved to represent adoring angels of conventional size were imported by the Morris European and American Express Company, Limited. The figures were produced in France from designs made by a professional architect in the United States, and they were claimed to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 575 of the Act of 1894. The board held that the merchandise had been properly assessed at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 181 of the same act.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Estimated Duties on Beet Root Sugars —What Constitutes Crude Rubber.

Secretary Gage has supplemented his previous instructions to customs officers relative to assessment of estimated duties on sugars by adding to the schedule of tests and corresponding rates of duty enumerated therein the following items: Beet root sugars, first, 94 degrees test and 1.615 cents per pound duty; beet root sugars, seconds, 88 degrees test and 1.405 cents per pound duty.

In response to letters of inquiry, Assistant Secretary Howell says that guarantee companies may be accepted as sureties on Custom House bonds upon complying with the requirements of the Tariff act of Aug. 13, 1894. The question of the compensation to the companies by the parties in whose interest the bonds may be signed is one with which the Government is not concerned.

In ruling on the question of the dutiable character of crude india rubber, milled into so-called buttons and strips, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says that the process of milling, i. e., cutting into pieces and passing through spring rollers for the purpose of expelling the water, is not a process of manufacture within the meaning of the law, consequently india rubber thus milled is free of duty under Paragraph 579 of the tariff law. Assistant Secretary Howell says that the process as described is mainly serviceable in ridding the gum of nauseous and offensive matter which accompanies its primitive condition, thus making it suitable for introduction into regular factories. Another useful result of the process "is the making manifest the quality of the rubber so that it can be graded for value. But no actual change is effected in the material itself, nor in the uses to which it may be applied."

OKIE AND STEWART ELECTED.

The Old Board of County Canvassers Reverses Its Previous Count.

The Board of Aldermen of 1897, reconvened under an order of the Supreme Court as the Board of County Canvassers, yesterday finally declared Howard P. Okie and Perez M. Stewart elected respectively Alderman and Assemblyman in the Nineteenth District. They found Okie won by 120 and Stewart by 38 votes.

Ex-Police Commissioners Parker, Moss, and Moore last night certified the certificates of election, and Mr. Okie will to-day take the seat improperly occupied since the first of the year by Alderman John S. Geagan. Mr. Stewart's opponent, Solomon C. Weill, is dead, and as the Legislature has adjourned the recount will only avail to obtain him pay for the session he was debarred from attending. Both successful candidates are entitled to recover their legal expenses as well as the pay of the places from the date they should have assumed the duties.

Okie and Stewart were Citizens' Union candidates, and were counted out by Tammany.

An Important Sale of *Black and Colored* *Dress Goods.*

Black Silk Grenadines, twenty different designs,
—44 to 48 inches wide,—
$1.35
per yard,
former prices $2.25 to $3.25.

45-inch high lustre black Sicilian.
50-inch all wool black Serge.
45-inch French Habit Cloth, in eighteen different colors, all at
50 cts.
per yard,
former prices 75c. & $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

The Manhattan Company Expected to Comply with the Board's Request.

CONTRACTS TO BE PREPARED

The West Street and Ferry Connecting Route to be Considered First and Others as Soon as Possible.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company, composed of George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Robert M. Gallaway, and Marcellus Hartley, will meet at noon to-day to consider the letter received last Saturday by Mr. Gould from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, which contained an implied threat to discontinue the negotiations regarding the additional franchises desired by the Manhattan Company unless the latter should submit detailed counter propositions as a reply to the contracts tendered by the board.

It was asserted last week that the Manhattan Company would not undertake the work of revising the proposed contracts until the main points at issue had been decided, such as the routes of the proposed extensions, the rentals to be paid to the city, and the time limits for the construction of the new lines. Since the receipt of Mr. Orr's latest letter, however, the men in control of Manhattan affairs have been considering the advisability of preparing forms of contract for submission to the Rapid Transit Commission in accordance with its request, and it is quite likely that a beginning in this direction may be made at to-day's meeting of the Extension Committee.

The Manhattan Company takes the view that by complying with the request of the Rapid Transit Commission it will put the onus of further delay upon the latter, and at the same time afford evidence of the sincerity of its purpose to extend its lines if the franchises can be obtained. The correspondence up to date has resulted only in the development of evidences of mutual distrust between the company and the board, and the company appears to have reached the opinion expressed by Mr. Orr that its continuance on the lines heretofore pursued would serve no useful purpose.

While the question will not be decided officially until to-day's meeting of the Extension Committee, it is probable that the Manhattan Company will proceed with as little delay as possible to prepare forms of contract, based as far as possible on those offered by the board. It is intimated, however, that the board scarcely will be able to recognize its work when the revised forms are returned, as the company's lawyers will make a great many changes which they consider necessary to guard the interests of the corporation. Besides the legal phraseology of the contracts, it is said that in the case of some of the proposed lines—particularly the City Hall branch, crossing Broadway and the west side elevated tracks, there are serious engineering difficulties which will need careful consideration.

While it will be impossible to submit forms of contract for the six extensions involved in the negotiations before next Thursday's meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, it is understood that an effort will be made to present at least one contract for action at that time. The West Street and ferry connecting route, which, although nearly three miles in length, presents less difficulty from an engineering standpoint than any of the other proposed lines, is likely to be the one selected. If a form of contract satisfactory to the company for the construction of that line can be prepared before Thursday, the Rapid Transit Commission will have it on that day. Within another week it is hoped that a contract can be submitted for the northern extension of the east side line to Bedford Park, and the others will follow as rapidly as they can be prepared.

There is reason to believe that after the Manhattan Company has submitted its forms of contract there will be many points of difference between the company and the board which will require time for discussion and compromise. The expected action of the company, however, in preparing contracts embodying its exact position in the matter is looked upon as a distinct advance in the negotiations, which affords reason to hope for an agreement that will result in improvement of the city's transit facilities.

FIVE BUILDERS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Acts Regarding the Collapse of a Structure in Harlem.

The case of the collapse of the building in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was before Coroner Zucca and a jury, and also before the Grand Jury yesterday. The inquest was adjourned, but the Grand Jury ordered indictments, which have not yet been filed, against Harris Fordinsky, Frank Mueller, Henry Mueller, Jr., and Michael and John Sess.

Of these five men, only one, Fordinsky, who was the principal owner of the collapsed building, has yet been arrested. This defendant's bondsman, John A. Philbrick, surrendered him to the Coroner, but two new bondsmen for the five-thousand-dollar bond were on hand at the time. They were Harry Tannenbaum of 208 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and Meyer Silverman of 99 Cook Street, Brooklyn.

One of the principal witnesses at the inquest was Capt. Timothy J. Creeden of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. He said that in his opinion the collapse of the building was caused by bad work and bad material.

John Nowak, a bricklayer employed on the building, testified that he had been employed by Henry Mueller, Jr., and that he told Mueller that the mortar being used was badly tempered, and that he should get a man to temper it properly. Mueller had replied: "Never mind the mortar; mind your business. Hurry up, and don't talk so much."

The inquest will be continued to-day.

"The gay and seductive shirt waist dots the town with flashes of color. Meanwhile stupid man waits for the middle of June before he gets himself into clothes that are comfortable."

Stocks and service are now at their best, not one of the new things is "just out," every size of everything is here; and now there is a pleasure in buying as well as selling that slowly but surely "drips away" on the soon-to-come hot and sultry days.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

Gloves.

Our harness-stitched glove is the sort now worn by the men who know; $1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.

Third Day's Sessions Given Up to Business—Letters from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Genesee.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the third day of the New York yearly meeting of Friends, now in progress in the Friends' Meeting House at Rutherfurd Place and Fifteenth Street, were given up yesterday to business. The men and women held separate meetings. William H. Willets was clerk, and John William Hutchinson assistant clerk of the men's meeting. Among the prominent members present were Wilson M. Powell, William M. Jackson, Samuel B. Haines, Benjamin D. Hicks, Henry Dillingham, Franklin T. Carpenter, Samuel N. Smith, William Chadwick, and Thomas E. Williams. Among the visiting Friends were Samuel C. Ash and wife, Joel Borton, Isaac H. Clothier, Barclay Bartram, Charles Pennypacker, Nathaniel Richardson, Lydia H. Price, Margaret Walton, Rebecca Cowperthwait, and Matilda Janney, from the Philadelphia yearly meeting, and David Wilson from that of Illinois.

Letters were read from the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Genesee yearly meetings. The one from Philadelphia, written on May 13, had this to say about the war between Spain and the United States:

> We have met at a time when the attention of the civilized world is concentrated upon an armed conflict between another Christian nation and our own. While the apprehension of war has from time to time, particularly in other countries, been distressingly present, it had yet been the cherished hope of earnest and thoughtful people that the world had so far advanced in civilization, if not in the conditions of the higher Christian life, that war between professedly Christian nations might now become, in every crisis of differing views or interests, peacefully avoidable, and that though there might be threats of using the last resort of an appeal to arms, yet the sober, final thought of nations would lead to satisfactory adjustment of differences, through international arbitration or other means.
>
> We meet, now, to find these hopeful anticipations disappointed. Our country has unhappily become involved in war, the extent and consequence of which no one can foresee. Though we may cherish the hope that when this epistle shall be read in your annual gathering the blessings of peace will have again returned, we cannot pierce the veil of the future, and we feel a deep exercise of spirit at the evidence that the standard of peaceable living, not only held by Friends, but as it has been thought to be increasingly held by all Christian churches, has been lowered, as the nineteenth century nears its close. Under this exercise, we can only hope that as "He maketh the wrath of men to praise Him," so the action of men in the present case may yet be turned to good, through the overruling of Divine Providence, and however in the inscrutable ordering of events this may prove, we feel it our duty to testify anew our adherence to the principles of peace enjoined by our Divine Master, and upheld by our religious society from its foundation.
>
> The time must yet come when nation will not life up sword against nation, and when they will not learn war any more. We acknowledge subordination to the Government of our country, and we express sympathy for those placed in positions of high authority and great responsibility, hoping that their counsels may be guided by an increased and still increasing share of the wisdom that is from on high. Especially do we extend this sympathy to the President of the United States, who, as it appeared, was desirous to avoid war, and made earnest endeavors to do so.

The Baltimore yearly meeting was held last October, and the most interesting item in its letter was the following:

> The committee upon the purification of the press made a deeply interesting and satisfactory report, in which it was shown that they had extended their work to cover not only those engaged in journalism, but to those from whom they thought an influence might be exerted to aid the editors of the papers to purify their columns. Many interesting and encouraging responses had been received by them, and they were more than ever encouraged to persevere in their work. While considering the report, our members were exhorted to use their individual influence by writing to the editors of papers that come into their homes, stating their objections to improper articles, and also to refuse to subscribe to those papers in whose columns is found such matter as would be improper to place before their families.

The Genesee epistle contained a protest against that false patriotism which unduly exalts one nation and unduly deprecates another nation.

At the afternoon meeting consideration was given to the reports of quarterly meetings as to the spiritual condition of the society. The chief point apparent in these reports was a decrease in some of the smaller meetings, while an increase was noticed in the cities. The tone of the comments on these reports was that they should not be permitted to be discouraging.

A minute was adopted sending to Isaac Hicks and John L. Griffin the loving remembrance of the society and its heartfelt good wishes for their physical and spiritual welfare. Isaac Hicks has attended the yearly meeting for sixty consecutive years, and John L. Griffin has missed only two or three in sixty-eight years. They are both ill.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SUED.

The Medical College Laboratory Seeks to Recover Its Property.

The Medical College Laboratory of the City of New York has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to compel the New York University to reconvey to it all the property and apparatus that passed into the hands of the university under an agreement entered into between the two corporations a little over a year ago.

The complaint says that in 1841 Valentine Mott, Martin Paine, John W. Draper, Gunning S. Bedford, G. S. Pattison, and John Revere made an agreement with the university to establish and run a medical school in connection with the university, as the university could not afford to do so. These men were also to control the appointments of professors and additions to the Faculty.

The school, the complaint says, succeeded from the start, and in 1883 owned $100,000 in real and personal property. To prevent trouble as to the titles to the property of the school in case of the death of any of the owners, the school was incorporated under its present name by act of Legislature, and the governing Faculty was empowered to make all necessary conveyances. The incorporators then transferred to the new corporation the title to all the property of the old school, and in 1896, the complaint alleges, the New York University made overtures to the governing Faculty for a transfer of the school under its protective wing. This was done, and the two institutions were united, the university promising that the governing Faculty of the Medical College Laboratory was to have the same powers that it had before. The college also was to be governed by a committee of the Council of the university, to be selected by the college governing Faculty. The university, plaintiffs say, violated the agreement and appropriated the tuition fees.

Clearing Sale *Ladies'* *Fine Suits.*

Handsome silk lined Costumes, in blouse, fly front and three button cutaways, of fine imported materials, most desirable colorings,
$23.50,
reduced from $30.50 & $32.50.

Also Suits,
reduced from $37.50 & $42.50,
to $28.50,
and from $53.50 & $47.50,
to $37.50.

Bicycle Skirts,
$5.50 & $7.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
The largest and most complete. No connection with any other house. No branches. Address all orders to
WM. H. HANKINSON'S
Only Office, 15 East 27th St.
(Established there since 1861.) Tel. Call 1861 18th.
ALTERING AND RELAYING.

A REPLY TO MR. HUBBELL

Randolph Guggenheimer Answers the Criticism of the Mayor.

AS EX-SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

Explains that He Does Not Write as President of the Council—Thinks Mr. Hubbell's Pretensions Absurd.

President Guggenheimer of the Council made a reply yesterday to the open letter President Hubbell of the Board of Education wrote last week to Mayor Van Wyck. Mr. Guggenheimer explained that his statement was made, not as President of the Council, but as an ex-School Commissioner of nine years' standing.

Mr. Hubbell's letter referred to the hardships caused by the holding up of the school contracts on the plea that the city had exceeded its debt limit and to the extra work put upon teachers by the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide salaries for the employes of the Central Board.

In his statement Mr. Guggenheimer says:

> The President of the Board of Education of the City of New York, who is also the President of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in answering a letter in which his Honor the Mayor asked for "information concerning the schoolhouses in course of construction and for certain information relating to contracts concerning the same," availed himself of that opportunity to claim the credit of such improvements for himself and his associates in the School Board, and to discredit the acts of officers on whom the duty devolves of interpreting the statutes and of enforcing the observance of the law.
>
> It can fairly be conceded that the board has been active in furnishing school accommodations, but that this movement has been "in advance of all other considerations" is greatly to be doubted. I know much of our school system, and feel safe in saying that never before has such a determination been shown to make an upheaval of that system without regard to cost and with such an absence of respect paid to anything except hobbies ridden to death by a few members of the board. The parents of the children who attend the public schools are well acquainted with the fact that the building of schools has not been the first care of the ruling Commissioners.
>
> President Hubbell writes: "Had there been no interruption in the plans instituted by the Board of Education as it existed in this borough previous to Jan. 1, 1898, the coming Autumn would have seen accommodations for every child of school age in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx entitled to the benefits of a free education." If this means anything, it is an assertion that, if the action of the city officials (Mayor, Controller, &c.,) had not caused a halt in the building of schools, every school child would have had a place by Dec. 1, 1898.
>
> The recklessness of this statement is unworthy of the head of a great department of our Government. When I was a member of the board plans were discussed for the erection of buildings to replace those which were unfit for occupation—plans not to enlarge, but to improve school accommodations—yet at the present time some of the proposed buildings have not been finished and their completion is to be charged against the school bond account. I know that more accommodations were then needed to lessen the size of the classes; yet I have never heard that the classes have been reduced to their proper size, so that the increased accommodations for those already in school must be charged to the school bond account.
>
> Half of the 15,000 children said to be taught for half sessions must have accommodations, and those, too, who are described as the "many others entirely unprovided for," as well as "the increase in school population in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at the rate of 15,000 per annum." And yet President Hubbell would have had accommodations ready for all of these children "the coming Autumn!"
>
> The absurdity of this pretension should relieve me from the task of exposing the other inaccuracies contained in President Hubbell's letter, but I feel compelled to call public attention to one more.
>
> As a Commissioner I took a special interest in the welfare of the teachers, as well as in that of the pupils, and I still maintain that interest. I am not ignorant, therefore, of matters relating to the present conduct of the schools. It is true that the comparatively few teachers who have the half session classes are suffering from the strain of overwork, but, if one-tenth of what I am told is true, the strain on the great mass of the teachers comes from causes for which the board itself is responsible.

QUEENS WATER CONTRACT.

Controller Coler Declines to Certify to the Citizens' Co. Agreement.

Controller Coler yesterday sent back to Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply the contract entered into by the Commissioner on behalf of the city with the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown, and sent to him for certification. In a letter accompanying the contract Mr. Coler said he could not approve it in its present form. The contract was drawn by Corporation Counsel Whalen, and was approved at the last meeting of the Board of Public Improvements.

As the reasons for the course he has taken, Mr. Coler says the contract does not specify that the water is to be furnished to the Borough of Queens only, and consequently the appropriation made for water in that borough could not be applied to it. He gave as a further reason that as the contract does not specify the amount of water to be used he could not certify that there was a sufficient fund to meet it.

Presidents Bowley of Queens and Grout of Brooklyn, and Commissioners Shea and Kane opposed the signing of the contract, but they were outvoted at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. Mr. Coler was entitled to vote on the question, but he was not present when it was passed upon.

Delinquent Taxpayers in Queens.

The law allowing the taxpayers of Long Island City to pay their back taxes with but 2 per cent. penalty added became operative yesterday. The special force of clerks to handle the crowds expected found but little to do. Very few of the delinquents took advantage of the law. The law was passed because the political fights in that city before consolidation caused the tax levy to be delayed.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

SECOND DAY

Muslin Underwear Sale.

We hope for your sake that you will investigate the goods and prices during this semi-annual Muslin Underwear Sale. The selling started in yesterday with a rush, and although it rained as usual the throngs kept up all day. The news is worth printing again. So here it is:

LOT NO. 1.
There are corset covers, chemise and skirts, trimmed with embroidery, torchon lace and cambric ruffles, variously worth up to 70c.; pick any at **39c**

LOT NO. 2.
Comprises gowns, chemise, drawers, skirts, and corset covers of cambric and muslin, all neatly trimmed with embroidery; variously worth up to $1.00; take your choice at **59c**

LOT NO. 3.
You'll find some fine specimens of dainty lingerie—gowns, chemise, drawers, corset covers, skirts, prettily trimmed with Point de Paris, fine torchons and fine embroideries; they were the maker's $1.50 kinds; you will only have to pay us **98c**

LOT NO. 4.
Contains the best things of all, and if you picked with your eyes shut you could not get any garment worth less than $2.50. The gowns, chemise, drawers, skirts, and corset covers are made of fine cambric and nainsook, elaborately trimmed with fine emb. Point de Paris and fine torchon laces. The price we've put on this lot is **1.25**

Special Bargain at 9 o'Clock

We shall place on sale this morning at 9 o'clock 1,000 Women's Shirt Waists at

98 cents each.

They were a little lot of Piques, Madras, Percales, fancy and imported Novelty Plaids that a maker had.

Some have blouse fronts, others plaited backs, while quite a few are neatly tucked. They were his $2.00 kinds—and in getting your pick of these at 98c. you save a clean dollar of your shirt waist money.

The waists will be found in the underwear department on the second floor.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

LONGSHOREMEN'S CONVENTION

Will Ally Themselves with the Dock Laborers' Unions in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The American Longshoremen's Union yesterday began its second annual convention, which is being held in Greenwich Hall, Hudson and Christopher Streets. Edward McHugh, formerly one of the British dock laborers' leaders, is President, and Bolton Hall, the son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, is Treasurer.

Almost immediately after the transaction of some routine business the convention took up for consideration the scheme which the British dock laborers have been agitating for several years—namely, the federation of dock laborers' or longshoremen's unions all over the world. This was brought up in the form of a resolution urging the convention of the American Longshoremen's Union to give special attention to the question of extending the power of the organization, and to give to the Executive Council full authority to bring about the closest possible arrangement between the union and the National Union of Dock Laborers in Great Britain and Ireland, and also the International Federation of Ship, Dock and River Workers in Europe, so that longshoremen on both continents may be in a position to take united action to protect and defend themselves from injustice and oppression.

The resolution was indorsed, and President McHugh said there were communications from the foreign unions, and that the National Union of Great Britain and Ireland was also holding a convention in Liverpool.

There was considerable talk about an intention to have universal strikes of dock laborers a little over a year ago when Mr. McHugh first came over from the British National Union to organize the longshoremen in this country. Mr. McHugh said that it was not intended to order any strikes of longshoremen, for the workers in England had a better scheme to resist reduction and to obtain an advance of wages, and that was simply by giving a quid pro quo. If employers reduced wages, the workers, instead of striking, would simply do less work, just in proportion to the amount of wages reduced.

CROMWELL DECLARED ELECTED.

A Recount of the Votes Shows Him President of Richmond.

In obedience to the order of the Court of Appeals, which decided the contest between Dr. John L. Feeney and George Cromwell for the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond, the old Board of Canvassers met in Richmond yesterday and corrected the returns. When they first met a protest was entered against them, because three of the five are now in the city employ, and the law holds that the members of the Board of Canvassers shall hold no other office except that of Supervisor.

The members decided that, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, they could do nothing except obey the court, and any fault that could lie against their action was not theirs. Dr. Feeney was a member of the board, but he refrained from taking any active part, except to sign his name to the report and make a protest against having to do so. The recount gave Cromwell a total of 5,447 and Feeney 5,441, electing Cromwell by a majority of 6.

The return, as corrected, was signed and filed at Police Headquarters. As soon as Mr. Cromwell receives his certificate of election he will be sworn in. The Local Improvement Board will then meet and take up the various matters awaiting attention for the last five months.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Prices: 50c., $1.00, & $1.50. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN Grand Opera Co.
To-night, "Masked Ball"; Wednesday, Double Bill; Thursday night & Sat. Mat., "Trovatore"; Friday & Sat. Nights, "Manon Lescaut."

AMERICAN 8th Av. and 42d St. Tel. 3,147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. 6TH BIG MONTH IN ENGLISH.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. | 100 PEOPLE IN | FAUST
Entire House, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c., 50c.
Next Week—THE BLACK HUSSAR.

CASINO! COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! ERMINIE!
2nd Time To-night! FRANCIS WILSON With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, And HENRY E. DIXEY. All Specially Engaged.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.......... Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
To-night. Souvenirs. 50TH PERFORMANCE in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PEOPLE'S CHORAL
UNION AND SINGING CLASSES.
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.
To-night, 8:15. ADVANCED CLASSES. 450 Voices. | Mendelssohn's "95th Psalm"; Gounod's "Gallia;" Schumann's "Gypsy Life"; Bruch's "Jubilate Amen." Soloists: Mme. Emma Juch, Mr. Wm. H. Rieger. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.
May 25, at 8:15. CHORAL UNION. 700 Voices. | Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," by Max Bruch. Soloists: Miss Bernardine Sargent, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Wm. H. Rieger, Mr. Ffrangcon Davies. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.
Every evening and matinées Saturday, May 28, and Memorial Day, Monday, May 30.
Sumptuous Production SOUSA'S Patriotic Spectacle.
THE TROOPING of the COLORS with
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Grand Chorus of 500. United States Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines. British Grenadiers, Scotch Bagpipers, Cuban Insurgents, Gatling Gun Battery. Standard Bearers of the Nations.
1,000 People in the Production 1,000
Nella Bergen, William Pruette and other eminent Soloists.
Preceded nightly by Popular Concerts of
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS. MRS. FISKE
LOVE FINDS THE WAY.
A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
Mon., May 30—Mrs. FISKE AS CYPRIENNE in DIVORCANS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
ROSE COGHLAN as WIDOW CUSTIS, in "WASHINGTON'S SURRENDER."
JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR in "DR. CHAUNCEY'S VISIT."
Biograph War Views. MANY FAVORITES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A great battle scene, SHENANDOAH
Summer Prices | Eve. 8:15. 25-50-75. | Wed. Mat. 2. 25 & 50. | Sat. Mat. 2. 25-50-75.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison' Special Artist.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Matinée Decoration Day. 50th Performance.
SOUSA'S BRIDE-ELECT.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
The Leading Lady and Jennie Yeamans.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30.
WAY DOWN EAST. MATINEE TO-MORROW.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
Adele Ritchie in Le Reve (The Dream)
MAY BELFORT, ROGERS BROS., and others.

Daly's | Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Last Nights! Last Matinées! Merriest of all musical comedies.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Co., A Celebrated Case.

OLYMPIA WAR BUBBLES. VAUDEVILLE.
Roof Garden opens Thursday Eve. Adm., 50c.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2:15
THE GREAT STOCK CO. in "DIPLOMACY." Pop. Prices. Good Orch. Seat 50c.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE | IN THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. The White Squadron, with ROBT. HILLIARD.

Harlem Opera House at 8:20. The Beggar Student. Pres., 25, 50, 75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25&50c

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
10th Day Tuesday, May 24th.
The Pocantico Handicap, The Amateur Cup (gentlemen riders) and four other races.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.